



KITIMAT-STIKINE

REGIONAL

ECONOMIC PROFILE

Prepared for:

Regional District of
Kitimat-Stikine
Economic Development
Commission

Prepared by:

DPA Consulting Limited
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The responsibility for the content of this report is the consultant's alone, and the conclusions reached herein do not necessarily reflect the opinions of those who assisted during the course of this investigation or the federal and provincial governments which funded the study.

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FORWARD

This Regional Economic Profile and the supplemental Community Profiles were prepared for the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine by DPA Consulting Limited.

The Regional Economic Profile provides a summary of the region's natural resources, demography, history, economy, settlement pattern, infrastructure, and development potential. The Community Profiles have been prepared for the settlements of Stewart, Kitimat, Terrace, the Hazeltons, Kitwanga, and Telegraph Creek. These profiles provide supplemental detail at the community level. Each profile was designed to be used independently of the Regional Profile and consequently provides an overview of local history, demography, economy, scope of local business, infrastructure, and development prospects.

The intent of the Regional Economic Profile and the Community Profiles is to provide a catalogue of resources available to those interested in economic development within the region. This engagement and its outputs were not intended to be an economic opportunity study.

The data used in this report were obtained from published and unpublished sources in both government and industry. An extensive interview process with community and business leaders provided the basis for the community profiles. These interviews served to update available data and to provide qualitative assessments and interpretations of present and future regional conditions.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and Size

The Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine is one of 28 regional administration units formed by the Province of BC to provide local coordination of planning and services for areas transcending municipal boundaries. The region lies on the northwest coast of BC. It shares a western boundary with Alaska and the Regional District of Skeena-Queen Charlotte. To the north and west, it borders the Stikine Region. The Bulkley-Nechako and Central Coast Regional Districts form the western and southern boundaries respectively (see map 1).

The Kitimat-Stikine Regional District extends from the 58th parallel to just above the 52nd parallel and houses the population centres of Kitimat, Terrace, Stewart, and the Hazeltons. The communities of Prince Rupert to the west, Ocean Falls to the south, and Smithers to the east, all lie close to but outside the boundaries of the Regional District of Kitimat Stikine.

Kitimat-Stikine is the third largest regional district in BC. It occupies an area of 102,620 sq km (39,620 sq miles) and represents 10.8% of the Province's total area. The region is divided into five Electoral Areas (see map 1) with sizes as follows:

Electoral Area

A	33,816.3	(includes Stewart @ 530.9 sq km)
B	7,868.1	(includes Hazelton @ 5.1 sq km)
C	32,548.9	(includes Kitimat and Terrace @ 321.9 sq km and 21.4 sq km respectively)
D	28,370.6	
E	<u>16.1</u>	

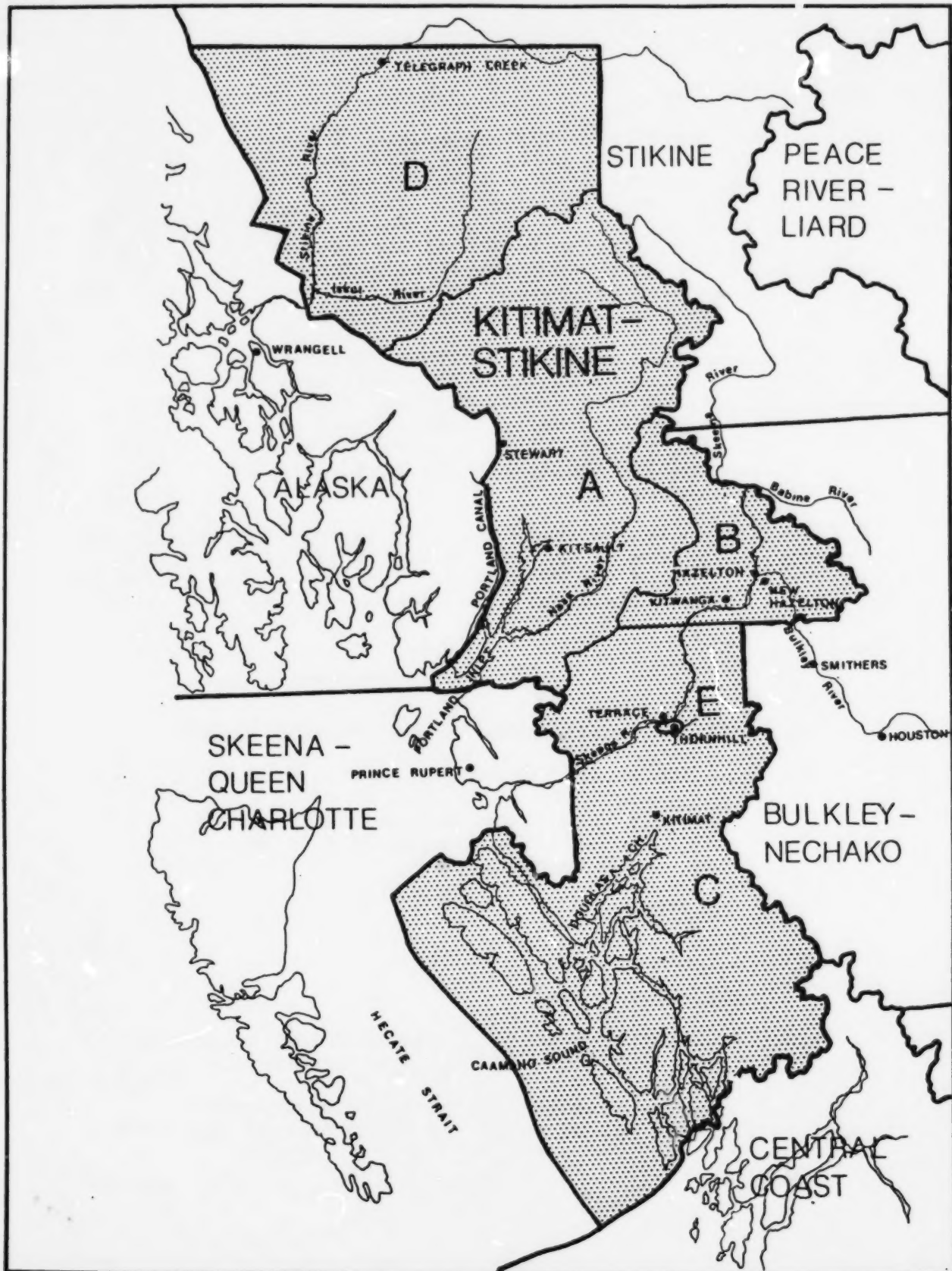
*102,620.0 sq km

*"Statistics Relating to Regional and Municipal Governments in BC" - June 1980 - Ministry of Municipal Affairs.

The region is also divided into three federal Census Subdivisions (see map 2) which are composites of the above

MAP 1

ELECTORAL AREAS



The map illustrates the geographical layout of three regions in British Columbia, Canada, each shaded with a stippled pattern. Region A, labeled 'KITIMAT-STIKINE', is located in the north and includes the Skeena River, Stikine River, and the Kitimat River. Region B, labeled 'SKEENA - QUEEN CHARLOTTE', is located in the west and includes the Skeena River and the Queen Charlotte Strait. Region C, labeled 'BULKLEY-NECHAKO', is located in the south and includes the Bulkley River and the Nechako River. The map also shows the Skeena River, Stikine River, Bulkley River, and Nechako River. Other labeled locations include Kitimat, Hazelton, Terrace, Prince Rupert, and the Central Coast. The map is divided into three numbered regions (A, B, C) and includes labels for neighboring areas like Alaska and the Central Coast.

Electoral Areas as follows:

<u>Subdivision</u>		<u>Electoral Areas</u>
A	corresponds to	A + D
B	corresponds to	B
C	corresponds to	C + E

For the balance of this report, the census subdivisional designations will be used when portions of the Regional District are examined separately.

1.2 History

The Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine has a rich heritage which includes a strong Native presence. Long before the first settlers appeared in the area, thousands of natives from several tribes had well established communities and engaged in extensive trade practices throughout the region. (e.g. It has been estimated that Gitksan inhabitation of the Hazelton area exceeds 8,000 years.) The coastal economy was based mainly on salmon fishing, while the inland economy added river fishing to their hunting base. Trade flourished between coastal and interior tribes with Gitanmaax (near Hazelton) and Gitwangak (near Kitwanga) becoming major meeting and trading centres. The trade tended to flow along the major river valleys. The Skeena, the Kispiox, and the Bulkley rivers represented important trade routes to the coast, the Nass Valley, and the Babine Lake country respectively.

The first non-native activity in the region involved a minor gold rush on the Stikine River in the early 1860's. The prospectors travelled 241 km (150 miles) up the Stikine from Wrangell, Alaska, to the head of navigation at Glenora, BC. Being close to the mining region, Glenora became an important supply centre and stopover point.

At this time, there was a need for a reliable telegraphic link between London and New York. Following the failure of the first attempt to lay a trans-Atlantic cable, the Collins Overland Telegraph Company undertook an ambitious project which was to connect the Seattle terminus of the Western Union Telegraph line with a line being built across Europe and Asia. The proposed route was to pass through New Westminster, Hazelton, Telegraph Creek (19 km or 12 miles north of Glenora), Alaska, and the Bering Straits. By 1865, the advance construction crew had cleared much of the needed right of way and cable supplies were stored at several points along the proposed route. In July of 1866, however, the Trans-Atlantic Cable was successfully re-laid which rendered

the new telegraph line obsolete before it was completed. When the project was terminated, the line extended just north of Hazelton. Some of the crew stayed in the area to prospect and by 1868, the settlement of Hazelton had been established.

The lure of gold continued to be the most significant factor in the early settlement of the region. The 1870 discovery of gold in the Omineca area spurred the development of Hazelton and the settlement of the area in general. As the town grew, so did the need for supplies. Hazelton continued in its role as a central distribution point. Supplies were moved to northern and eastern destinations by mule pack train. By 1891, steam-powered boats provided regular service from Port Essington to Hazelton during the non-winter months. A small group of settlers catered to the steamboats by establishing wood fuel supply stops on the Skeena River at Thornhill and at Kitwanga. This revenue provided a welcome supplement to their initial agricultural efforts.

Interest and activity mounted in the region during the late 1890's as the Klondike gold rush got underway. The old Collins Overland Telegraph right of way became a popular route to the Yukon gold fields and the town of Hazelton was a major beneficiary. By 1910, the area population had grown to 8,000 people. Another well-travelled route involved the Stikine River. Many prospectors boarded a paddlewheeler in Wrangell, supplemented their supplies in Glenora (and in later years at Telegraph Creek), and then made their way north by land and river routes to the Klondike. The late 1890's also saw the rapid development of prospecting activities at the head of the Portland Canal. As a result of the 1906 gold rush, the initial prospecting settlement of Stewart developed into a town of 10,000 people. It provided a variety of hotels, stores, shipping facilities and even offered a local railway operation.

The next major factor in the development of the region was the building of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railroad (GTPR) which would link the West Coast with Eastern Canada. It was expected to open new markets and provide access to the underdeveloped, resource-rich central region of BC. The plans involved the development of a coastal port. Initial speculation placed the port on the Kitimat Arm, with the route following the Kitimat Valley and the Skeena River to Hazelton. The potential routes were surveyed in 1906 and 1907 which created a general land boom all along the central BC route. Interest in the railway caused settlement activity in Kitimat and Kitwanga. Land developers bought up large acreages on the east side of the Skeena River (near Thornhill) and on the east side of Hazelton. New townsites were laid out and named Copper City and New Hazelton

respectively. The pending arrival of the railroad initiated forestry activity along the route with entrepreneurs setting up small sawmills in Thornhill, Kitwanga, and Hazelton to cut poles and railroad ties. Much to the chagrin of independent developers, settlement emphasis shifted when the GTPR chose Prince Rupert as the site of the western port. The GTPR then surveyed their own new town sites at Terrace and at South Hazelton. These were to be the sites of the new railway stations which would stimulate regional growth. The economic outlook was good and the lots at several of the new town sites were heavily promoted as solid investments. (Hazelton was advertized across North America as the next metropolis and as having a development potential comparable with Pittsburg.) Mining interests in the Hazelton area remained strong with copper, gold and silver being extracted, but the anticipated level of development never materialized. When Canada entered World War I, many small communities lost a large portion of their population and interest shifted towards supporting war servicing industries which tended to be located in major centres. This shift in population and involvement contributed to the lack of development experienced in local resource communities. (Stewart's population dropped to less than 100 people at this time.)

Further developments proceeded slowly in the region until the 1950's. Mining resumed in Stewart, but the population remained in the 300 to 500 range. Mining activity in the Hazelton area subsided and forestry took over as the significant employer. Hazelton and Terrace became major suppliers of red cedar for telephone poles. Agricultural activity increased in Terrace as dairy, fruit, and vegetable products were in demand in local and Prince Rupert markets. During the Second World War, Terrace became an army training centre. As a result of this military presence, the community grew to 3,000 people and benefited from the construction of both a major airport and a highway which connected Prince Rupert to BC's interior. The war also created a short-lived flurry of activity in Telegraph Creek when a chain of airports was planned to connect Alaska and the USA. Telegraph Creek was an important link in the transportation of materials up the Stikine River on their way to the Watson Lake base.

In 1950, the region embarked on its first major development period since the gold rush days at the turn of the century. The growth centered around the modernized concept of a company town (Kitimat) which was to house the Aluminum Company of Canada's massive new aluminum smelter. The plans also called for a pulp and paper complex (which was delayed until 1970).

Kitimat was carved out of the wilderness and used a design which was intended to encourage industrial development. The plans carefully separated the industrial and residential areas with the objective of creating a city which would attract and hold the needed labour force. The designers had visions of an eventual population base exceeding 30,000. This target, however, will not be reached in the near future.

In the 1950's and 1960's, forestry had also become very important to the region's economy. There were several mills in Terrace, as well as mills in Kitwanga and Hazelton. The area's logging activity supported local sawmills, as well as pulp mills outside the Regional District's boundaries. With the massive investment in Kitimat and the growth in forest activities, the Terrace-Kitimat area developed rapidly into the economic centre for the Regional District.

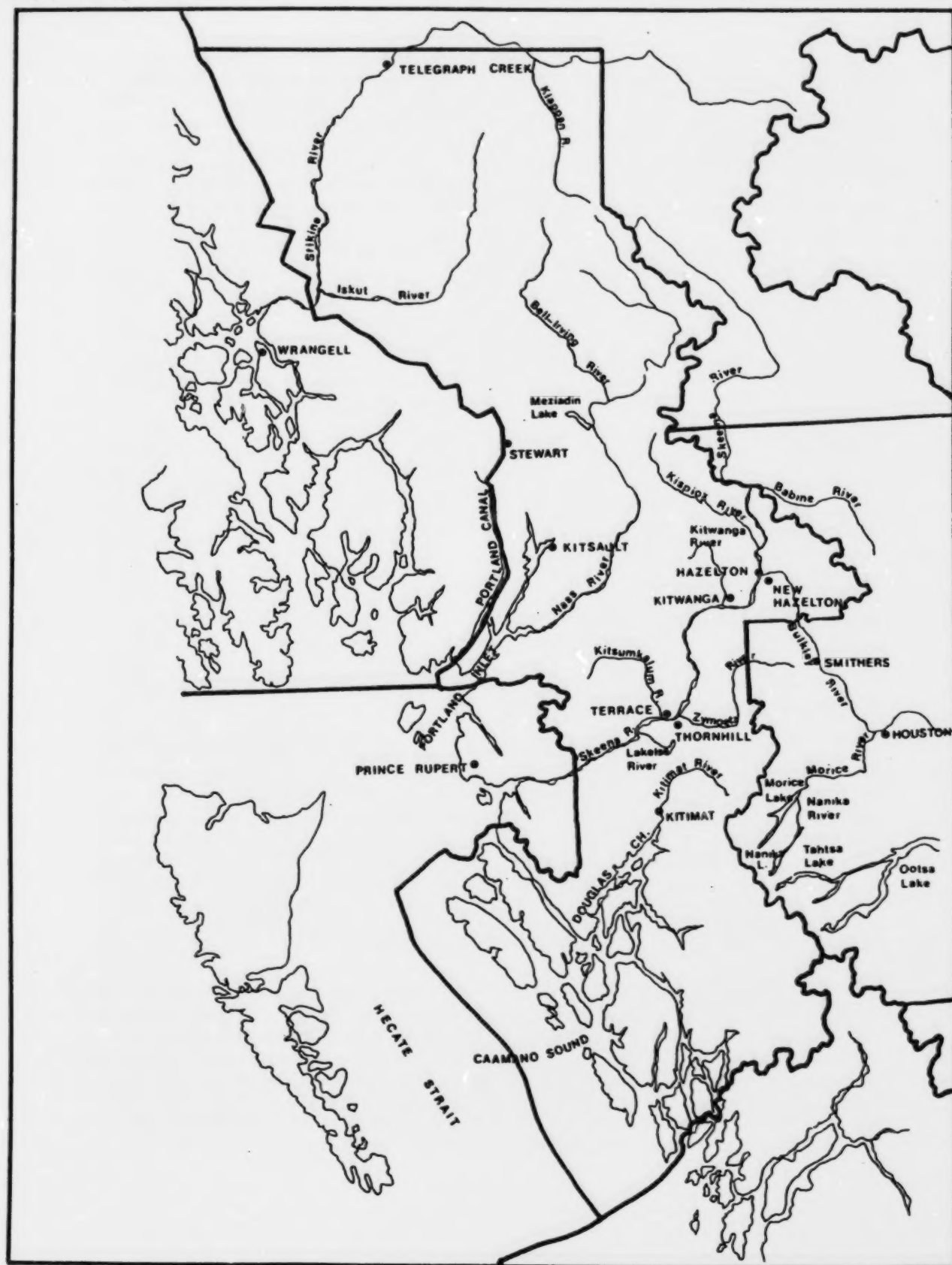
1.3 Topography

The Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine is generally mountainous and interspersed by major river valleys. The most important river is the Skeena which runs from east to west and divides the region into two approximately equal areas. In excess of 75% of the population lives within 80 km (50 miles) of this river. To the north of the Skeena is the Nass River Valley which empties into Portland Inlet. The most northerly river system is the Stikine which empties through the Alaska Panhandle near Wrangell. The Iskut, which joins the Stikine near the BC-Alaska border, is also a major river in the region. (See Map 3)

The southern portion of the Regional District borders on the Pacific Ocean and, like the remainder of the western flank of the mainland of the Province, it is characterized by the rugged Coast Mountains. They rise very steeply out of the sea and reach altitudes averaging 1,200 to 1,800 meters (4,000 to 6,000 feet). The lower slopes of these mountains dip sharply into a coastline which is deeply penetrated by narrow, steep-walled fiords and channels. These waterways are inter-connected and, although subject to strong tidal currents, they are sheltered and navigable.

The Hazelton Mountains adjoin the Coast Mountains on the east and occupy a position astride the Skeena River. They extend over most of the region lying between the Nass, Morice, and Bulkley Rivers. The valleys of the Nass, Skeena, and Bulkley Rivers are deeply indented within the generally mountainous relief. The middle portion of the Nass River flows through a broad depression known as the Nass Basin. An offshoot of this basin extends south-east along the Kispiox Valley and

RIVERS



eventually enters the Skeena Valley at Hazelton.

Beginning north of the Babine River and extending into the headwaters of the Nass are the Skeena Mountains. They form the north-west boundary of the Regional District and exhibit a distinctive pattern of relief. Their closely spaced ranges rise to generally uniform elevations of between 2,100 and 2,400 meters (7,000 and 8,000 feet) and are separated by a network of prominent valleys. The Boundary Ranges, which straddle the International Boundary along most of the Alaska Panhandle, also have steep slopes and a high relief.

At the northern end of the region between the Boundary and Skeena Mountains, lies a plateau area which extends northward almost to the Yukon border. The southern end of this area is known as the Klastline Plateau and has the appearance of an extensive tableland. The surface varies from smooth and level to rolling and broken. In several places there are prominent peaks, some of which are cones of extinct volcanoes like Mount Edziza. Where large rivers cross the plateau, the valleys tend to be wide, deep, and steep-walled. This is particularly characteristic of the Grand Canyon of the Stikine River which lies approximately 16 km (10 mi) north of the Regional District's northern boundary.

1.4 Climate

The climate of the Kitimat-Stikine Regional District can be separated according to coastal, interior and northern regions. On the coast, the climate is characterized by moderate winter and summer temperatures and by heavy rainfall. At the head of the inlets, snowfalls tend to be heavy. In the interior zones, the temperature range tends to be wider and the rainfall and snowfall levels are much lower. In the northern regions, the winters are colder with the extremes varying greatly with location and altitude. The rainfall and snowfall are light with a corresponding increase in the hours of sunshine.

Table 1 presents climate data for six settlements in the Regional District. The temperature data does not indicate any particular trends. However, rainfall and snowfall data clearly illustrate the transition from the damp coastal climate experienced in Stewart and Kitimat to the drier climate in both the interior and northern zones. The frost-free period data also illustrate this west to east transition as the growing season becomes progressively shorter from Kitimat to Hazelton.

TABLE 1 : CLIMATE COMPARISON FOR SIX SETTLEMENTS

	Mean Daily Temp (°C)	Extreme Temp (°C)	Mean Rainfall (mm)	Mean Snowfall (cm)	Frost-free Period (days)
Stewart	5.1	-30/34	1,303	532.1	127
Kitimat	6.9	-23/41	2,399	426.2	165
Terrace	2.4	-44/36	244	199.4	151
Kitwanga	4.8	-10/16	442	170.1	98
Hazelton	4.3	-45/36	371	120.1	92
Telegraph Creek	2.0	-42/35	227	137.6	-

2.0 POPULATION2.1 Size

The Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine had a population of 42,400 in 1981, which represents 1.5% of the 1981 BC population. The Regional District has maintained this relative size for the past 20 years. (See Table 2.) For Kitimat-Stikine to significantly increase its share of the BC population (e.g., to 2.0%), it would require the addition of 10,000 to 15,000 people or the equivalent of a city the size of Terrace. This is not likely to occur in the foreseeable future.

TABLE 2 : POPULATION HISTORY FOR THE REGIONAL DISTRICT OF KITIMAT-STIKINE

<u>Year</u>	<u>Population</u>		<u>% of BC Population</u>
	<u>Regional District</u>	<u>BC</u>	
1961	23,031	1,629,082	1.4%
1966	29,745	1,873,674	1.6%
1971	37,326	2,184,621	1.7%
1976	38,718	2,466,608	1.6%
1981	42,400	2,744,467	1.5%

2.2 Distribution

The Regional District is characterized by two population centres, several small resource related settlements, and several Indian Reserves. Kitimat and Terrace-Thornhill together represent 66% of the total population. Stewart and the Hazelton area (including the local Indian Reserves) represent a further 11%. When the settlements surrounding Terrace-Thornhill are included, it is clear that over 80% of the Regional District population exists in four centrally located areas. The balance is widely dispersed throughout the Regional District. The relative proportions of the

population located in the major settlements and in some specific geographic areas are shown in Figure 1 (and in Appendix I, Table 1).

Within the Regional District, there are three federal Census Subdivisions. The relative size of the populations in each Subdivision area is shown in Figure 2 (and in Appendix I, Table 2). Area C is significant because it houses both Kitimat and Greater Terrace. It is also significant that Indian Reserves represent approximately 45% of the population in both areas A and B. The population components of each area are shown in Figures 3, 4 and 5 (and in Appendix I, Table 2).

Figure 6 (and Table 3 in Appendix I) displays the difference in population density among the major settlements. These densities are based on total municipal area and on total municipal population. The densities are very small with Terrace-Thornhill being the highest at only 5 people per ha of land. The population densities of Census Subdivisions A, B, and C are less than one person per 100 ha. By any standards, the Regional District is not densely populated.

The populations of most communities and Indian Reserves within the Regional District are listed in Table 3. Maps 4 and 5 show the location of the many smaller communities and Indian Reserves respectively.

FIGURE 1 : POPULATION BREAKDOWN BY SETTLEMENT AND AREA
(BASED ON 1981 CENSUS DATA)

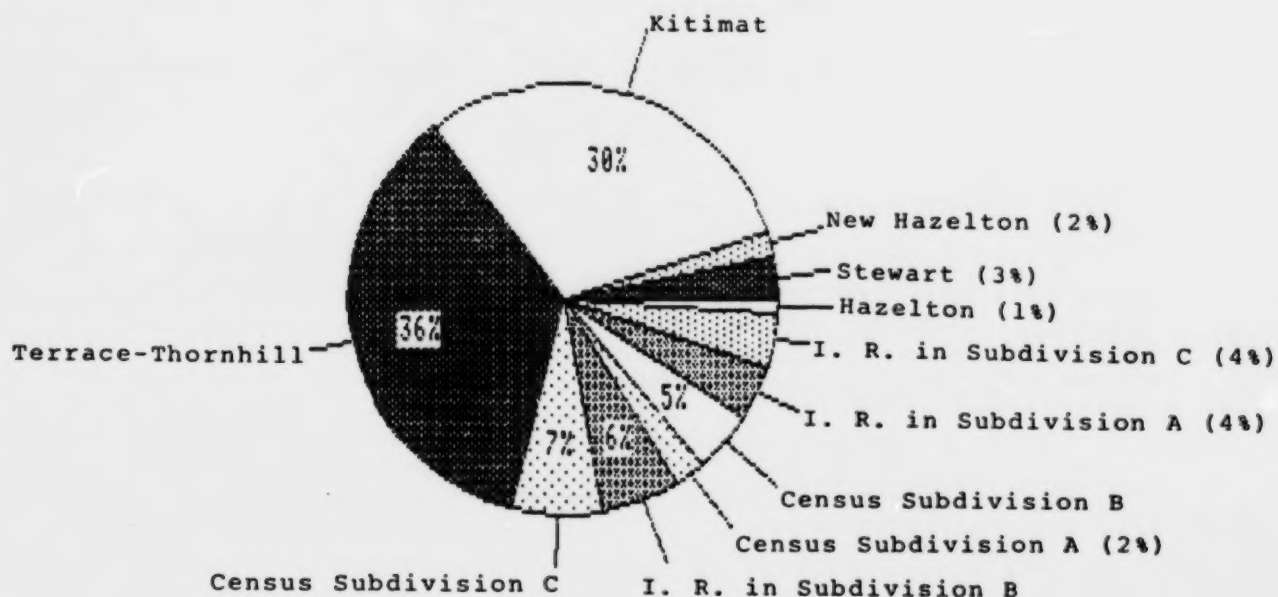


FIGURE 2 : POPULATION BREAKDOWN BY CENSUS SUBDIVISION AREA
(BASED ON 1981 CENSUS DATA)

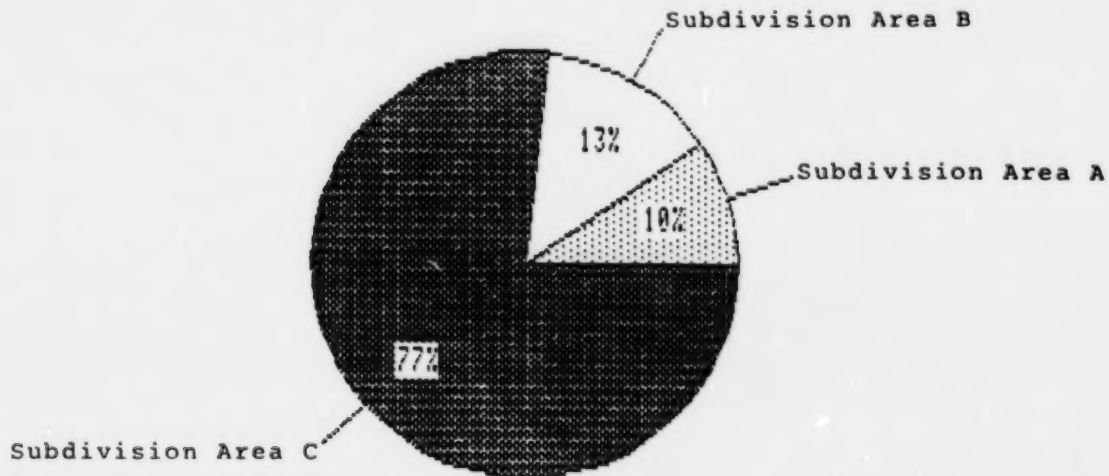


FIGURE 3 : POPULATION COMPONENTS OF CENSUS SUBDIVISION A
(BASED ON 1981 CENSUS DATA)

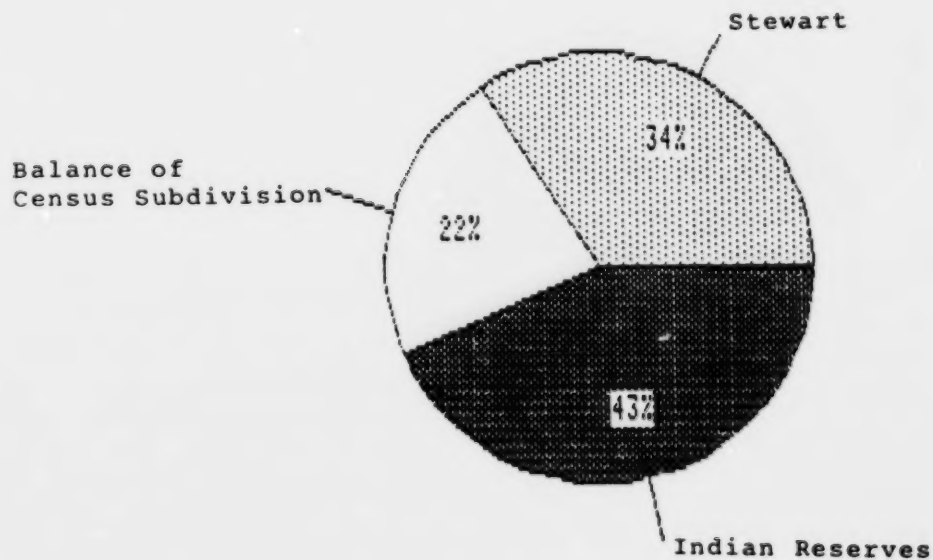


FIGURE 4 : POPULATION COMPONENT OF CENSUS SUBDIVISION B
(BASED ON 1981 CENSUS DATA)

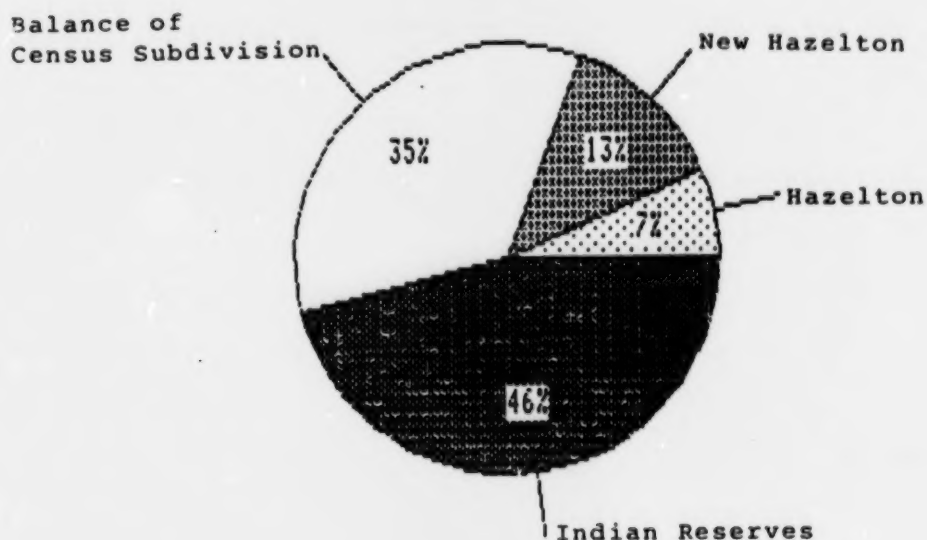


FIGURE 5 : POPULATION COMPONENT OF CENSUS SUBDIVISION C
(BASED ON 1981 CENSUS DATA)

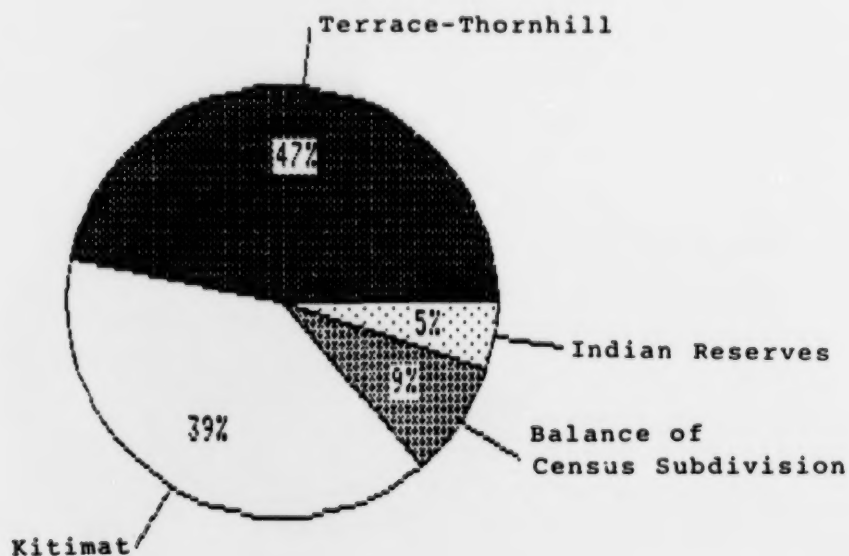


FIGURE 6 : POPULATION DENSITIES OF MAJOR SETTLEMENTS
(BASED ON 1981 CENSUS DATA)

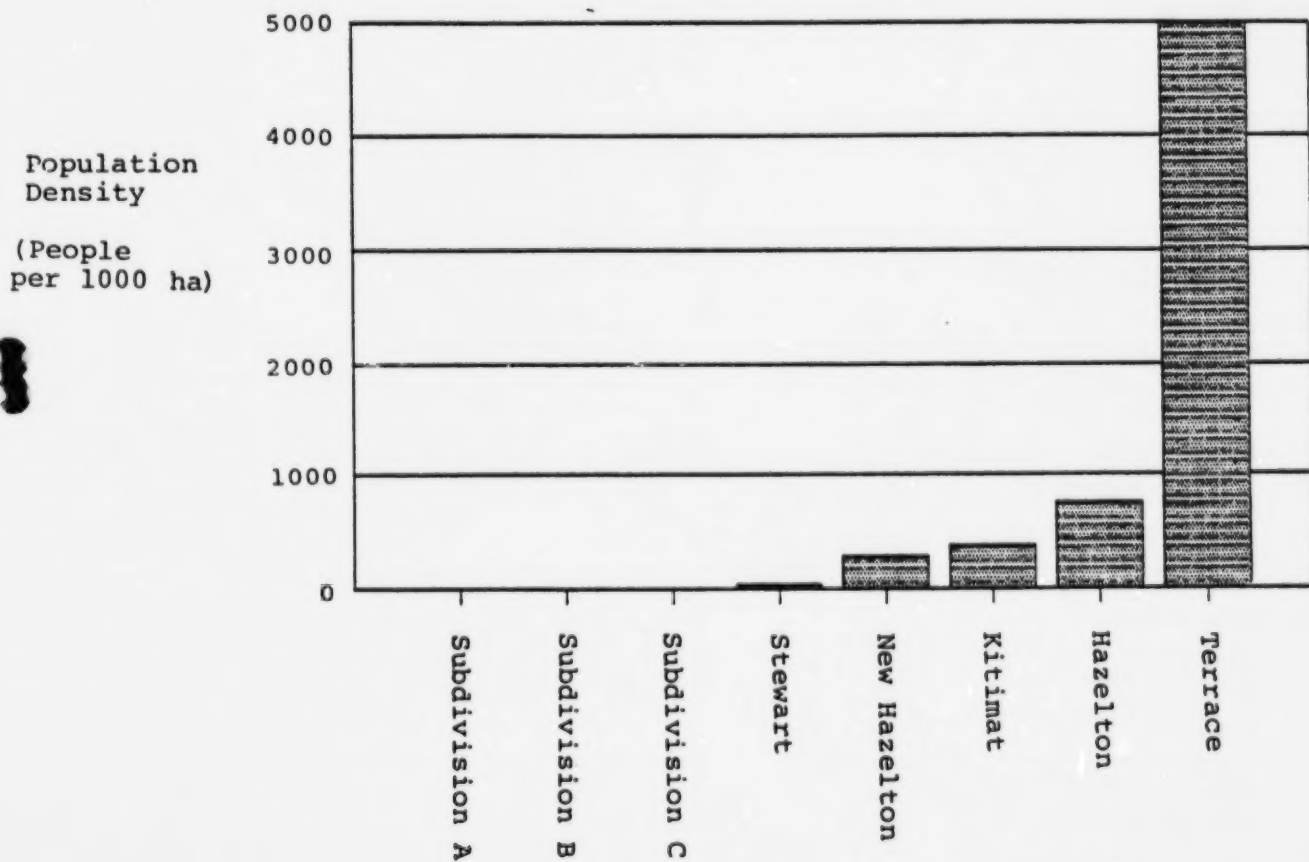


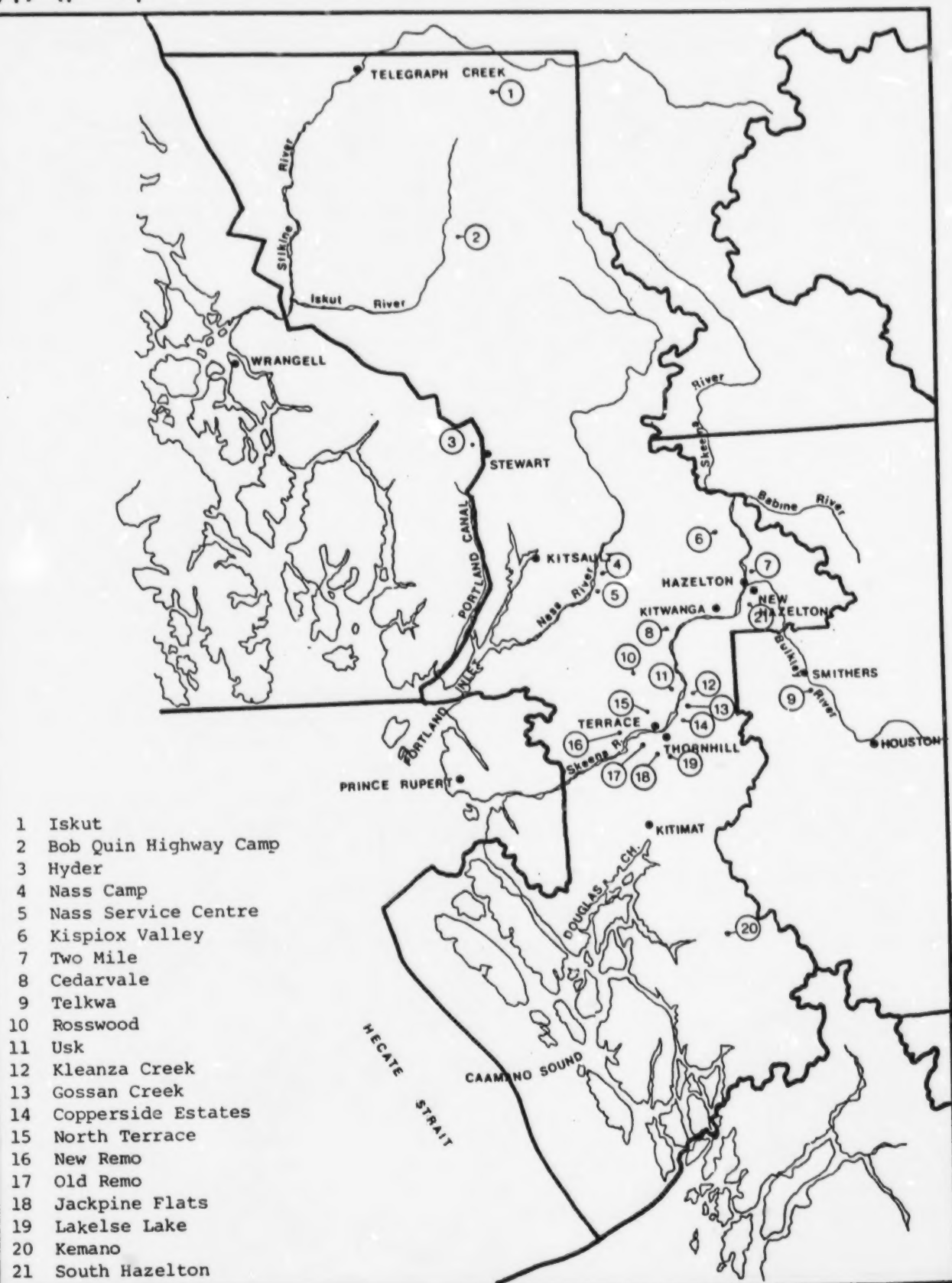
TABLE 3 : POPULATION OF COMMUNITIES AND INDIAN RESERVES

<u>Major Communities</u>	<u>1981 Population</u>	<u>Indian Reserves</u>	<u>1981 Population</u>
Telegraph Creek	270	Kluachon Lake	243
Stewart	1,456	Aiyansh	0
Kitsault	1,000*	New Aiyansh	489
Hazelton	393	Kitwilluchsilt (Canyon City)	122
New Hazelton	712	Lachkaltsap (Greenville)	369
Kitwanga	450*	Kincolith	337
Terrace	10,914	Kispiox	446
Thornhill	4,274*	Sikadoak	135
Kitimat	12,814	Gitanmaax	413
		Hagwilget	134
		Coryatsaqua	132
		Moricetown	292
		Kitsequecla	383
		Gitwangak	371
		Kitwancool	298
		Kshish	0
		Kitsumkaylum	72
		Kulspai	50
		Kitamaat	651
		Dolphin Island	428
		Kulkayu (Hartley Bay)	204
		Kitasoo (Klemtu)	249
<u>Small Communities</u>	<u>1976 Pop.</u>	<u>Major Communities which are close to, but out- side the Regional District boundaries</u>	<u>1981 Population</u>
Iskut	184	Houston	3,921
Bob Quin Lake Hwy Camp	20*	Prince Rupert	16,197
Nass Camp	168	Smithers	4,570
Nass Service Centre	32	Wrangell, Alaska	2,345*
Kispiox Valley	250*		
Two-Mile	255		
South Hazelton	428		
Cedarvale	104		
Rosswood	100*		
Usk	196		
Kleanza Creek	100*		
Gossan Creek	200*		
Copperside Estates	280*		
North Terrace	484		
New Remo	148		
Old Remo	210*		
Jackpine Flats	128		
Lakelse Lake	203		
Kemano	286		

*Estimate of 1981 population.

MAP 4

SMALL COMMUNITIES



1 Telegraph Creek
 2 Kluachon Lake
 3 Aiyansh
 4 New Aiyansh
 5 Kitwilluchsilt (Canyon City)
 6 Lachkaltsap (Greenville)
 7 Kincolith
 8 Kispiox
 9 Sikadoak
 10 Gitanmaax
 11 Hagwilget
 12 Coryatsaqua
 13 Moricetown
 14 Kitseguecla
 15 Gitwangak
 16 Kitwancool
 17 Kshish
 18 Kitsumkaylum
 19 Kulspai
 20 Kitamaat
 21 Dolphin Island
 22 Kulkayu (Hartley Bay)
 23 Kitasoo (Klemtu)

2.3 Population Growth Trends

In the 20 years from 1961 to 1981, the population of the Regional District has almost doubled in size. The annual growth rate (compounded over the 20 year period) is 3.1%, which is slightly larger than the rate BC experienced (2.6%) during the same period. The compound annual growth rates are compared in Figure 7 (and in Appendix I, Table 4). Since 1972, the population growth rate has been significantly lower than that for BC.

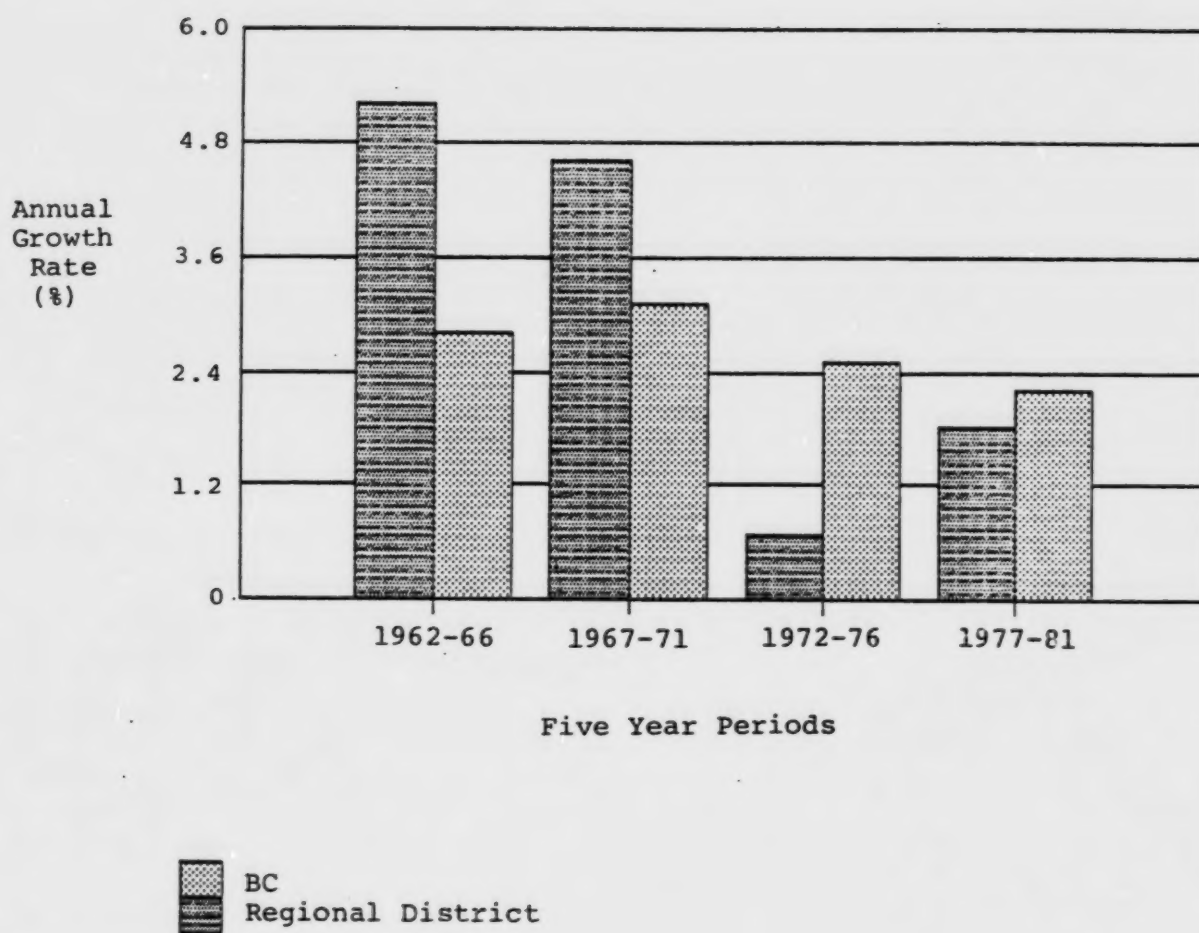
As might be expected from their size, Kitimat and Terrace-Thornhill have been the focus for growth in the Regional District. Together, they have consistently accounted for at least 30% (and as much as 85%) of the population expansion occurring over the five-year periods since 1961. This is a result of the large industrial (manufacturing) developments in Kitimat and the forestry, government agency and commercial centre developments in Terrace. Other growth elements which have become significant in recent years, involve the creation of Kitsault by Amax of Canada Ltd. and a general expansion in Indian Reserve populations.

The growth rates of individual settlements and of specific geographic areas have fluctuated substantially in response to local economic fortunes. The most predictable area has been federal Census Subdivision B (which surrounds the Hazelton communities). Its annual population growth rate has stayed between 2.6% and 3.5% over the last 20 years. Compound annual population growth rates for some specific areas within the Regional District are shown in Table 4.

TABLE 4 : ANNUAL POPULATION GROWTH RATES FOR SPECIFIC SETTLEMENTS

Period	Terrace- Thornhill	Kitimat	Hazelton	Stewart	I.R.	Census Subdiv.		
						A	B	C
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1962-66	10.6	3.6	-0.3	9.8	0.4	41.2	2.9	0.2
1967-71	5.6	3.8	-2.7	21.1	0.4	16.1	2.7	7.0
1972-76	0.4	0.3	1.1	0.4	1.8	-14.2	3.5	6.5
1977-81	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.0	2.3	13.5	2.6	2.9

FIGURE 7 : A COMPARISON OF POPULATION GROWTH RATES
EXPERIENCED BY THE REGIONAL DISTRICT AND BC



2.4 Demographics

As of 1981, the Regional District had a slight predominance of males, whereas BC had an equal number of males and females. The difference occurs in the over 35 age grouping; males represented 55% of this group in the Regional District compared to only 49% in BC.

A major difference between the Regional District population and that of BC lies in the area of age distribution. Figure 8 indicates that when the populations of BC and the Regional District are compared, a higher percentage of the Regional District population falls into each age grouping below 45 years. Fifty percent of the population is under 25 years old compared to 40% for BC. This difference arises largely in the under 15 age grouping which represents 30% of the Regional District population, but only 22% for BC. The emphasis on youth is also displayed in the high percentage of private households having 4-5 persons and would suggest a larger proportion of young families. In the Regional District, 35% of all private households fall into this size category compared to 25% in BC. These characteristics and percentages tend to reflect the young growing populations of Terrace and Kitimat. (A full breakdown of the age and sex components of the Regional District population is shown in Appendix I, Table 5.)

Ethnic background is another area of difference between the populations of the Regional District and BC. Figures 9 and 10 (and Appendix I, Table 6) present the 1971 ethnic composition for BC and the Regional District respectively. The major difference is the Regional District's high proportion of residents with Native background (16%). The shift is balanced by a smaller percentage of Regional District residents with British origins. The 1981 Census data confirmed this trend (Indian Reserve populations represented 14% of the Regional District). Due to the significant portion of the population represented by Natives and due to the differences in ideology, values, and life-style, the Native population should be given special consideration when dealing with the Regional District's labour force, industrial development, and other economic issues.

The level of income (based on 1979 personal income tax returns) varies significantly throughout the Regional District. While the Regional District average (\$13,802) is 4% higher than the BC average (\$13,277), only the incomes reported for Terrace and for Kitimat are significantly above the BC average. Figure 11 illustrates the variation in income levels. (The regional income levels are shown in Appendix I, Table 7.)

FIGURE 8 : A COMPARISON OF POPULATION AGE DIFFERENCES
BETWEEN THE REGIONAL DISTRICT AND BC
(BASED ON 1981 CENSUS DATA)

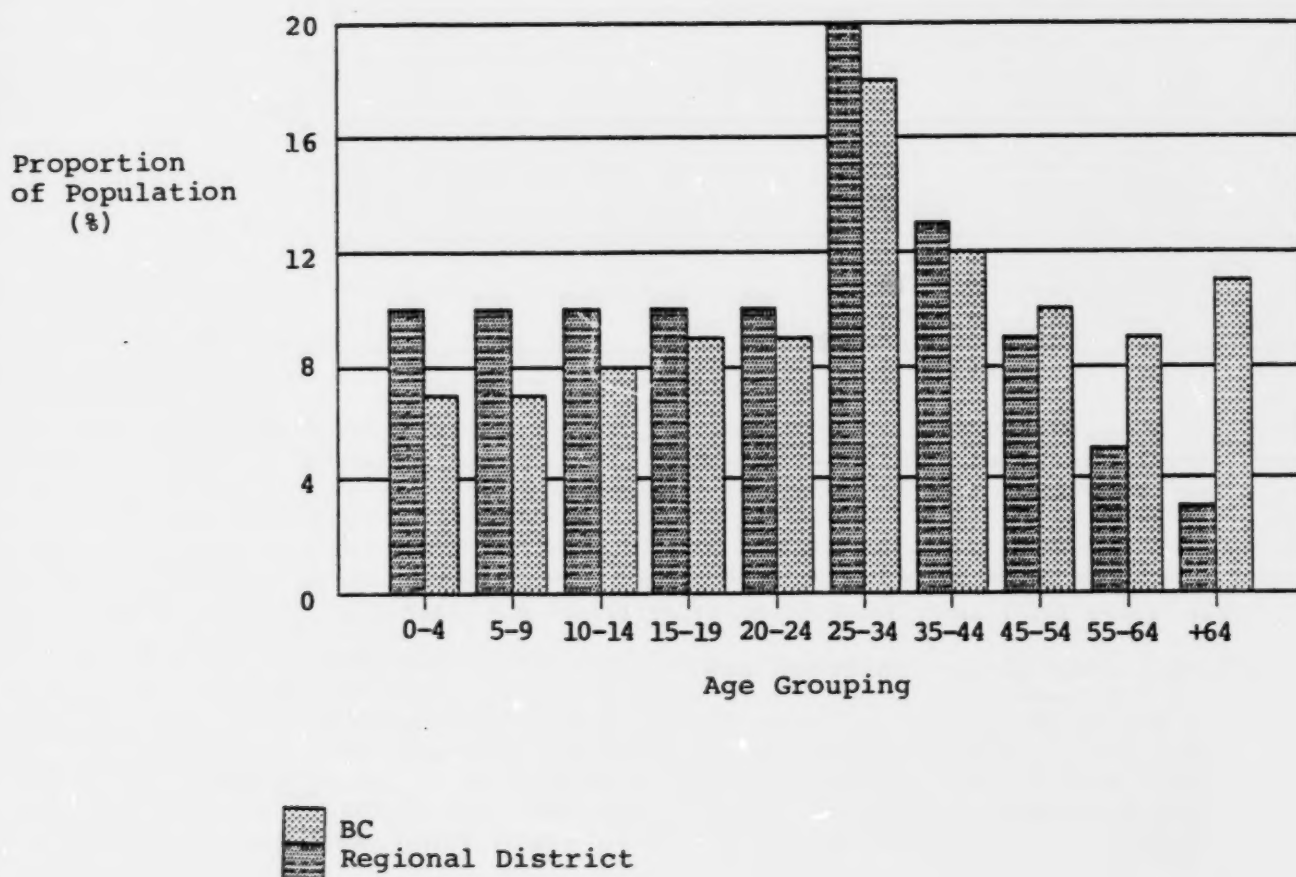


FIGURE 9 : ETHNIC COMPOSITION OF BC
(BASED ON 1971 CENSUS DATA)

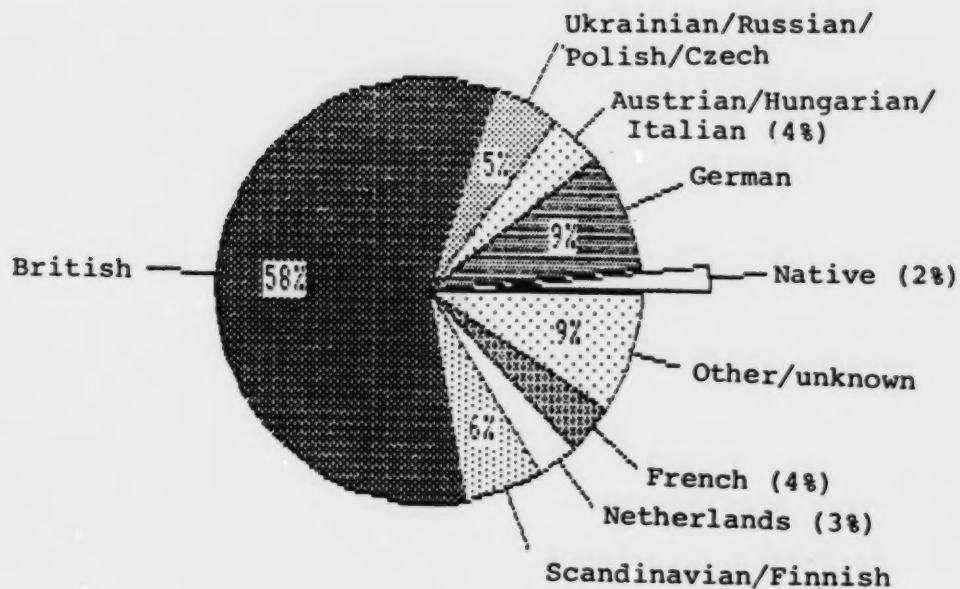


FIGURE 10 : ETHNIC COMPOSITION OF THE REGIONAL DISTRICT
(BASED ON 1971 CENSUS DATA)

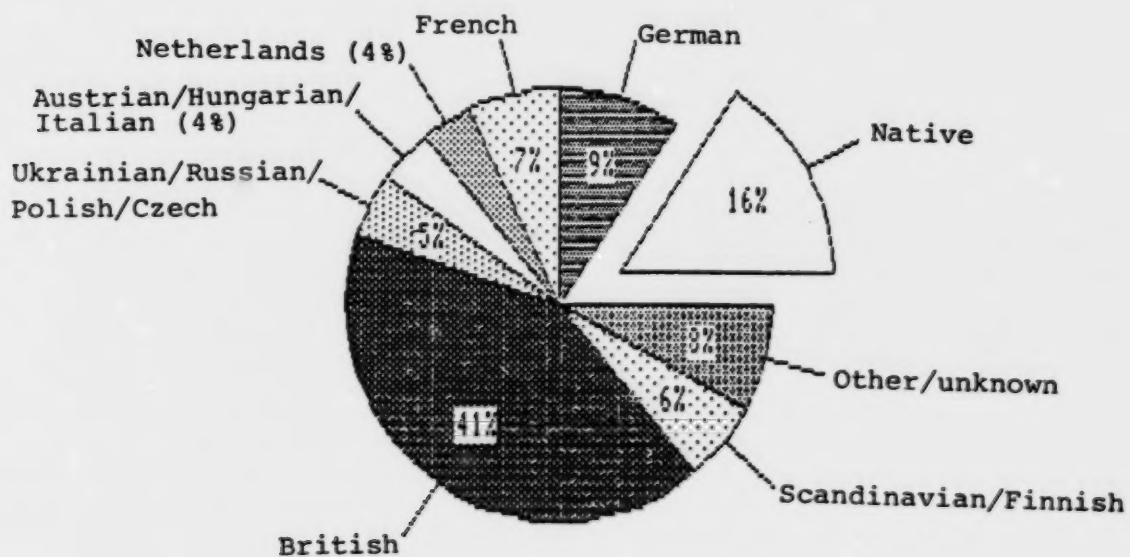
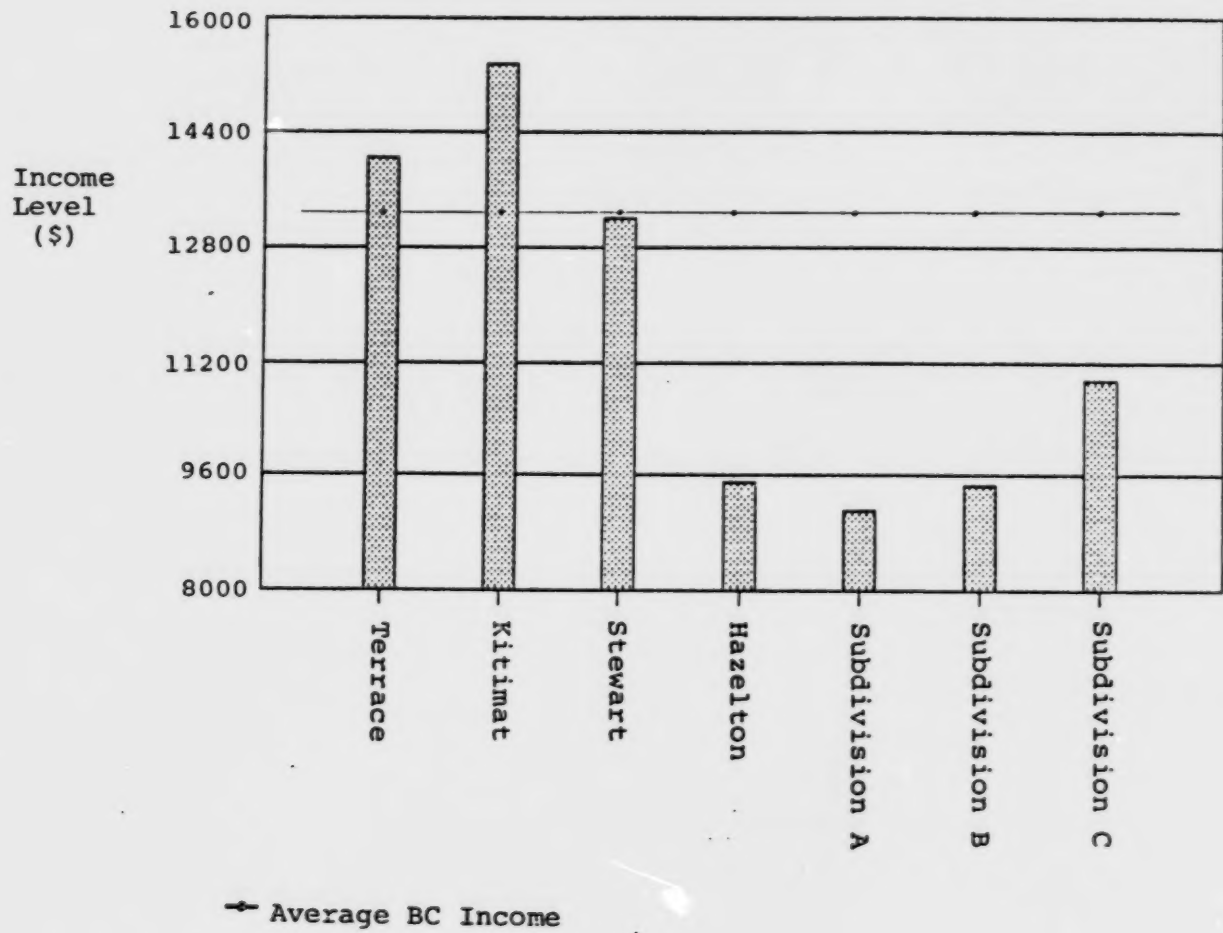


FIGURE 11 : A COMPARISON OF INCOME LEVELS WITHIN THE REGIONAL DISTRICT (BASED ON 1979 PERSONAL INCOME TAX RETURNS)



3.0 LABOUR FORCE

3.1 Size

The 1981 labour force figures were not available from Statistics Canada at the time that this report was prepared. The 1976 data have been used to provide a reasonable estimate.

In 1976, the labour force for the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine represented 42.6% of the population. This is a slightly lower proportion than the 45.4% experienced in BC. The discrepancy appears to be due to the relatively large Native population inhabiting the Regional District and their lower labour force participation rate. (If the Indian Reserve populations are removed from the comparison, the Regional District's labour force matches the BC percentage.) Table 8 in Appendix I lists the labour force proportion for major areas in the Regional District.

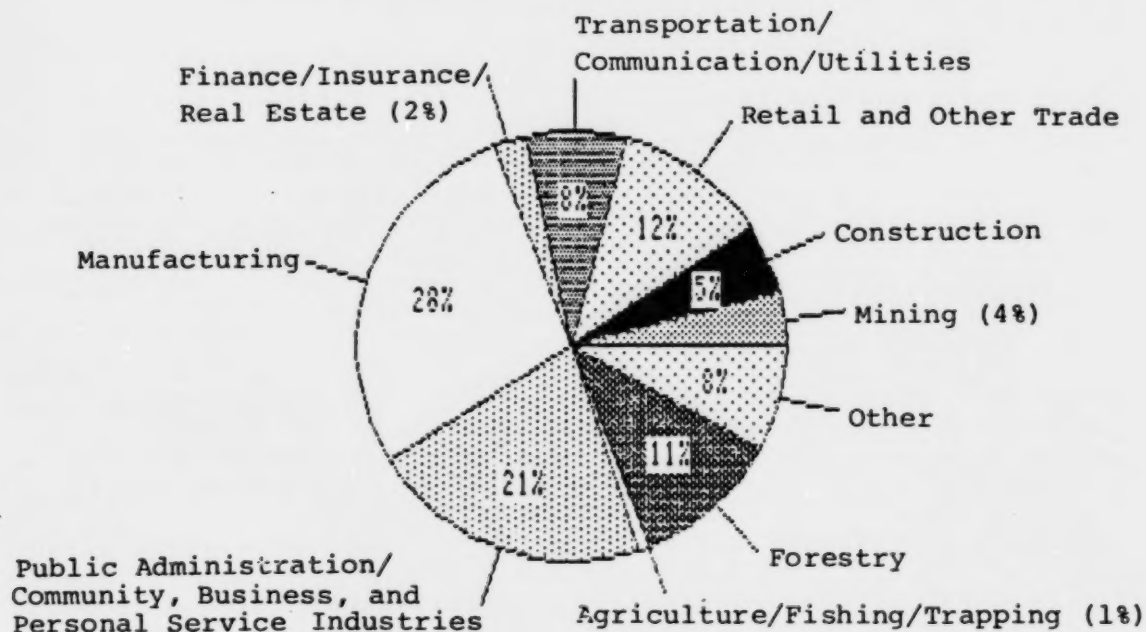
Based on a 1981 population of 42,400, the Regional District had an estimated labour force available of 18,000 (42.5%). As the population distribution would suggest, Kitimat and the Terrace-Thornhill area provide over 70% of this labour force.

3.2 Composition

The Regional District's labour force has a higher proportion of males (67.1% in 1976) than BC (62.0% in 1976). This is reflected in a higher participation rate for males (e.g., those males over 15 years old who are in the labour force) at 86.8% compared to 74.7% for BC. These trends reflect the local economy's emphasis on resource harvesting and manufacturing activities in the forestry and mining industries. These industries traditionally have created more positions for males and have attracted their own skilled labour force when the local population could not meet the labour requirements.

The contribution of several industries is displayed in Figure 12 (and Appendix I, Table 9) which shows the labour force distribution for 1971. The manufacturing sector is an important employer. It represented 28% of the Kitimat-Stikine labour force in 1971, compared to only 16% of the BC labour force in 1971. While it is difficult to estimate the changes which have taken place since 1971, the public administration, light industry, and retail sectors have definitely increased their share of the labour force. (e.g., Since 1976, Terrace has shifted its heavy reliance on the forest industry. The employment results for Terrace show that, in 1981, government agencies and crown corporations provided 38% of the jobs, while the retail-commercial sector generated 32%.)

FIGURE 12 : LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY
(BASED ON 1971 CENSUS DATA)



Other characteristics of the labour force which distinguish it from that of BC are age distribution and education level. The labour force in the 25 to 44 age group represents a significantly larger proportion in the Regional District than for BC. This difference would not be expected to exist on the basis of the age distribution of the population. Figures 13 and 14 (and Appendix I, Table 10) display the age distribution of the Labour force for BC and for the Regional District. There is also a larger group of the Regional District labour force which has less than Grade 9 education. Both of these trends reflect characteristics present in the industrial centres of Kitimat and Terrace-Thornhill. Figures 15 and 16 of the labour force for BC and for the Regional District (and Appendix I, Table 11) display the educational breakdown.

FIGURE 13 : AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE LABOUR FORCE IN BC
(BASED ON 1976 CENSUS DATA)

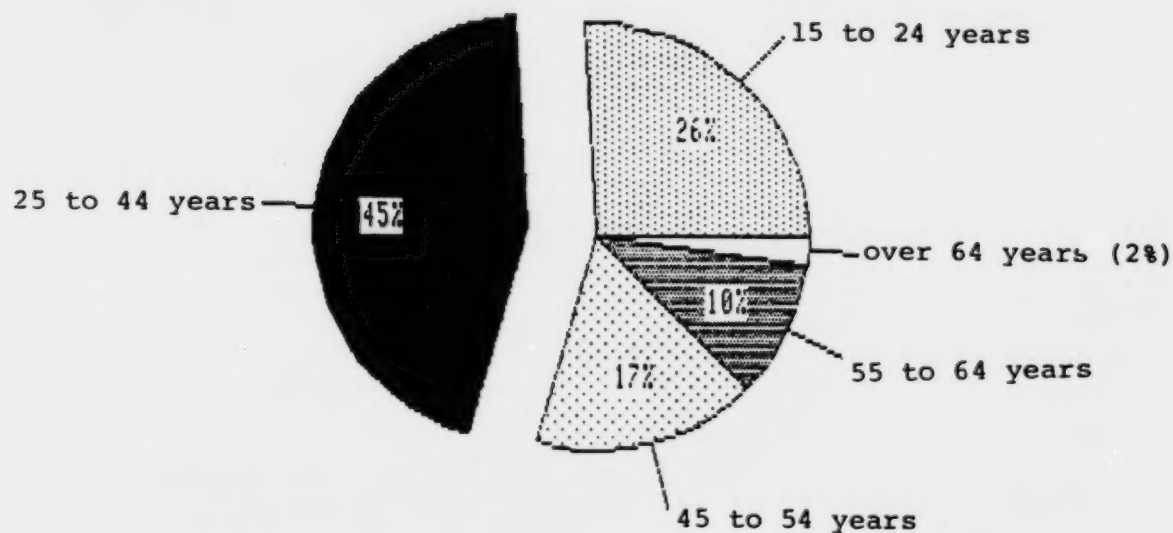


FIGURE 14 : AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE LABOUR FORCE IN THE
REGIONAL DISTRICT (BASED ON 1976 CENSUS DATA)

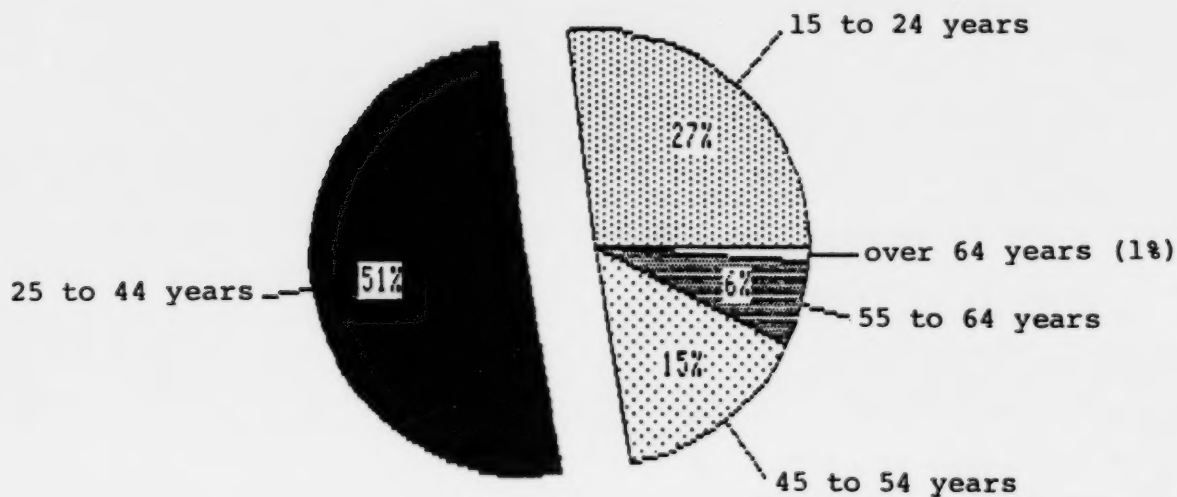


FIGURE 15 : EDUCATION LEVEL OF BC LABOUR FORCE
(BASED ON 1976 CENSUS DATA)

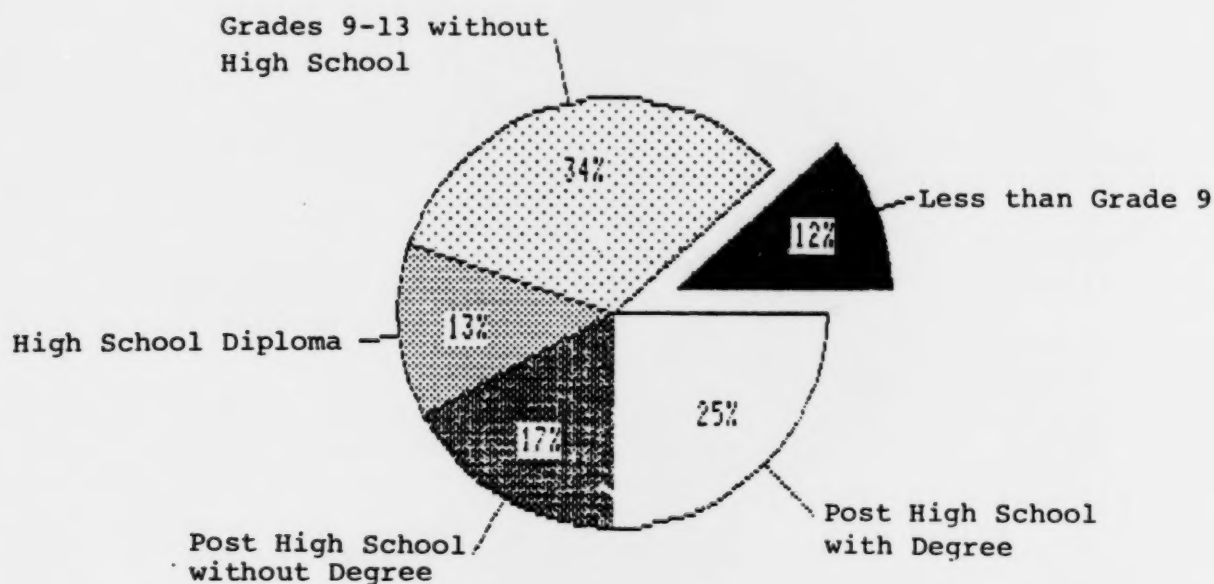
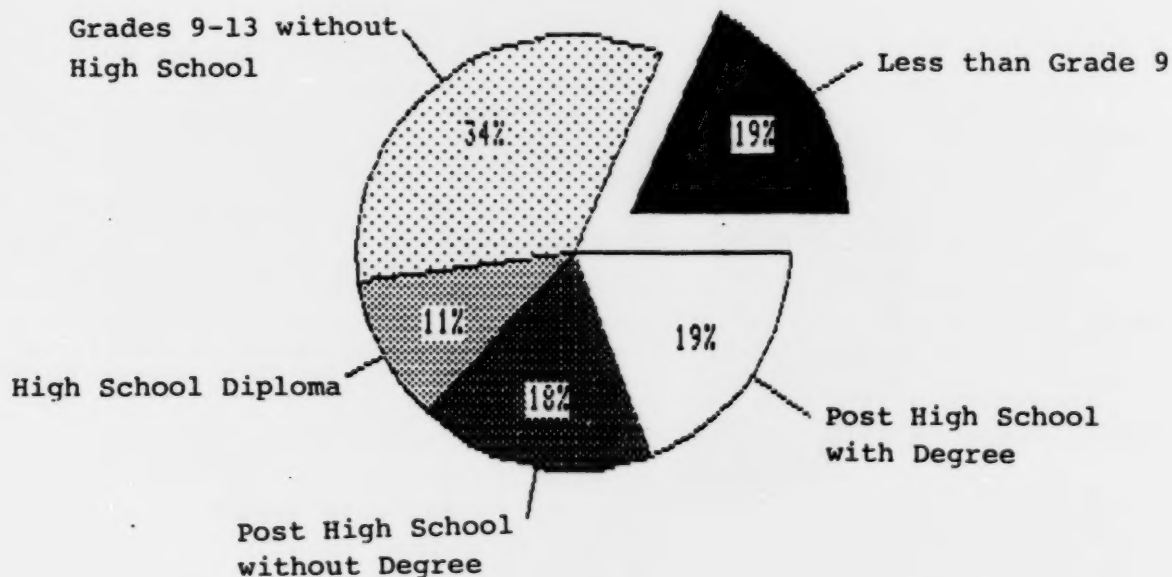


FIGURE 16 : EDUCATION LEVEL OF THE REGIONAL DISTRICT LABOUR FORCE
(BASED ON 1976 CENSUS DATA)



3.3 Union Presence

Kitimat and Terrace-Thornhill provide over 70% of the labour force for the Regional District. These two industrial centres have therefore been used to estimate the level of union presence. The major unions are:

Kitimat:

CASAW (Independent Alcan Union)	1,800
Canadian Paperworkers Union	600

Terrace-Thornhill:

BC Government Employees Union	400
Canadian Union of Public Employees	100
International Woodworkers of America	1,500
Telecommunications Workers Union	200
Tunnel and Rock Workers	200
United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America	150
	4,950

This list is not an exhaustive one, but it represents 39% of the estimated 1981 labour force for Kitimat and the Terrace-Thornhill area. It also represents 28% of the estimated 1981 labour force for the Regional District as a whole. With the exception of Kitsault and Stewart, the other areas of the Regional District are not as heavily industrialized and do not tend to have as strong a union presence. The proportion of the Regional District labour force which is unionized likely approximates 35%. Figure 17 (and Appendix I, Table 8) illustrates the proportion of the Regional District labour force which is attributable to the major settlements.

3.4 Unemployment

The unemployment rate varies substantially throughout the settlement areas in the Regional District. The rates are displayed for 1976 in Figure 18 (and in Appendix I, Table 12). The Regional District unemployment rate was 9.2% of the labour force in 1976 compared to 8.7% in BC. The Regional District rate is distorted upward somewhat by the large Native population and its high unemployment rate for reserve populations. (If the Native reserve population were removed from the comparison, the adjusted unemployment rate would be 7.4% of the labour force.) Figure 18 shows that the industrial centres of Kitimat and Stewart had unemployment

rates in 1976 which were well below the provincial rate, and that Terrace-Thornhill was very close to the BC average. The figures shown in Figure 18 are not necessarily representative of the 1982 situation. The communities which are heavily dependent on the forest industry (e.g., New Hazelton and Terrace-Thornhill) are particularly affected by the 1981/82 recession. Their unemployment rates are expected to be considerably higher.

FIGURE 17 : LABOUR FORCE BY SETTLEMENT OR AREA
(BASED ON 1976 CENSUS DATA)

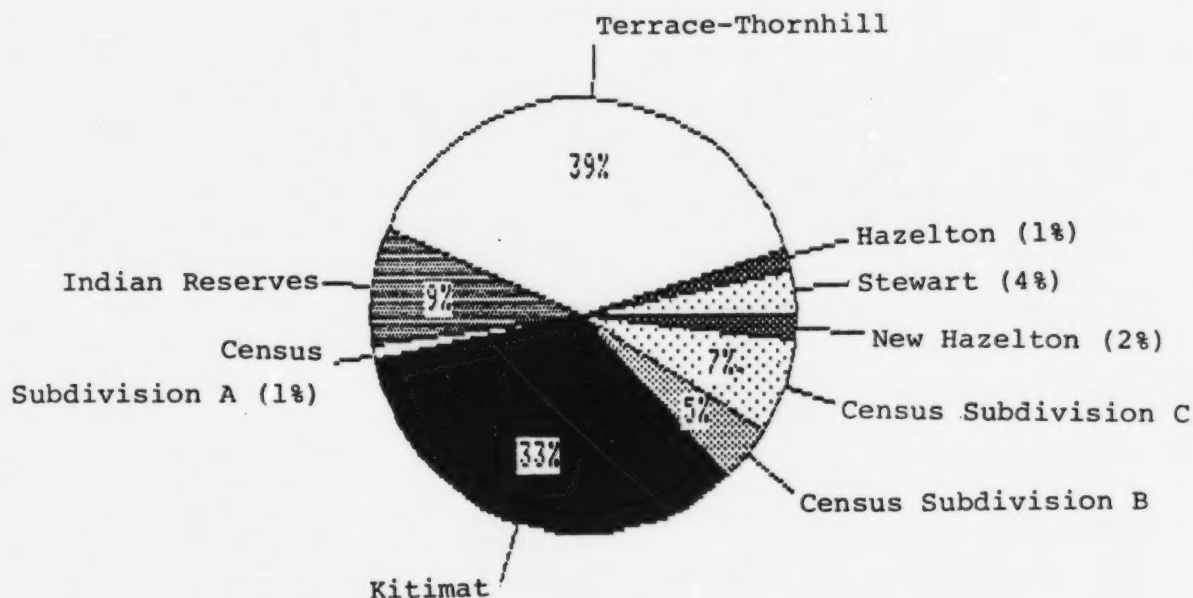
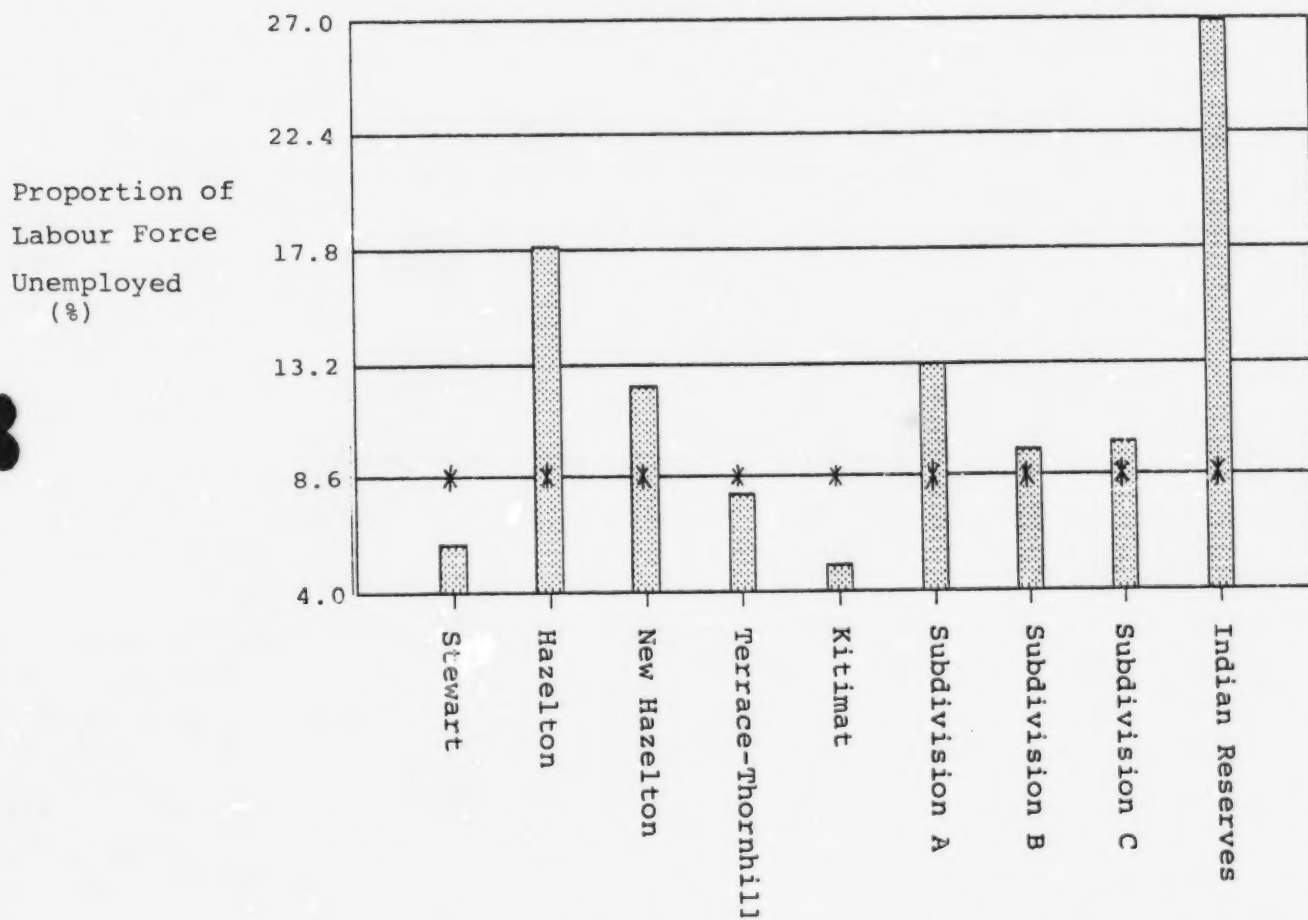
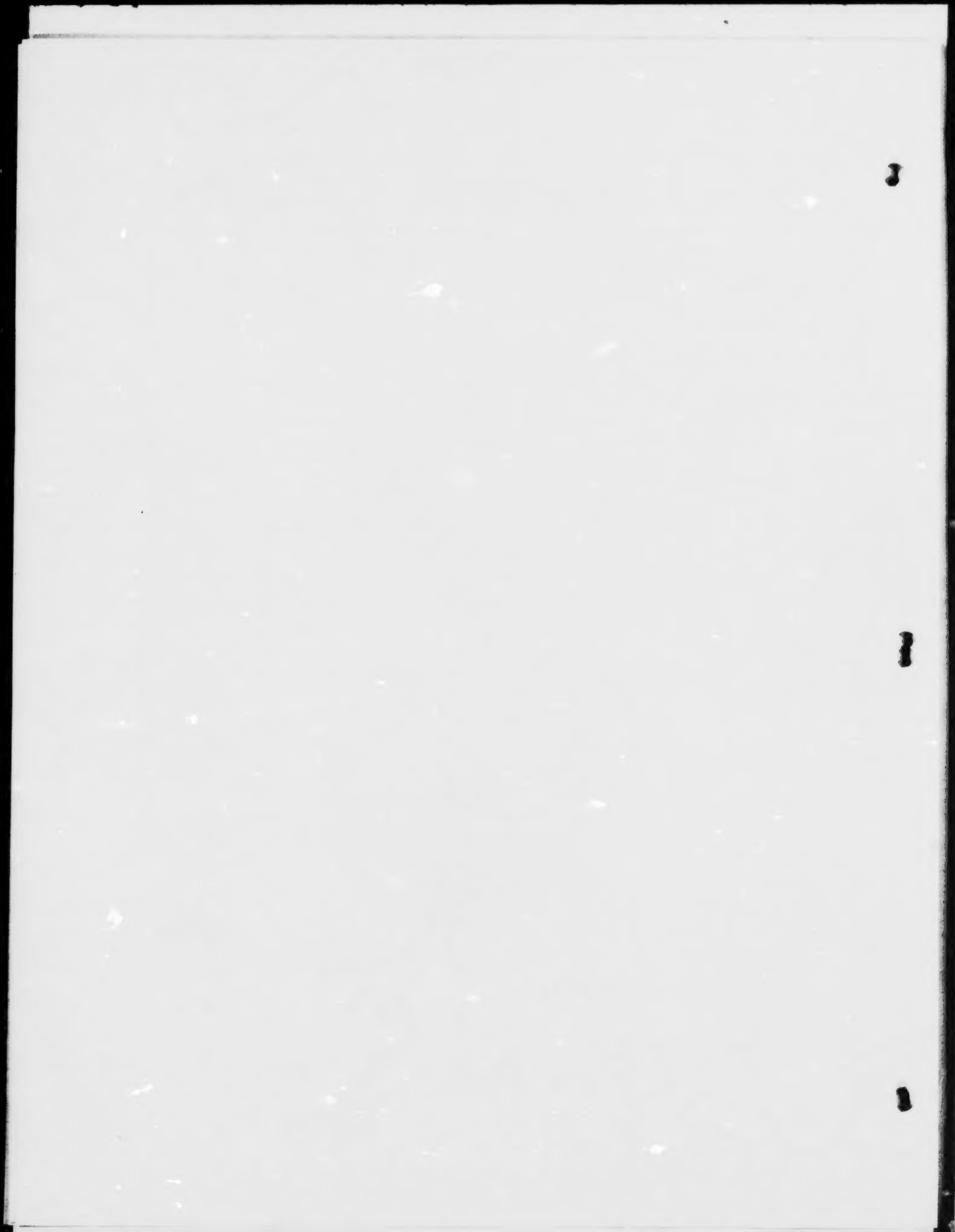


FIGURE 18: LEVEL OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS A PROPORTION OF THE LABOUR FORCE (BASED ON 1976 CENSUS DATA)





4.0 ECONOMY4.1 Forestry

The forest industry has played an important role in the development of the Kitimat-Stikine Regional District and today is a major factor affecting the area's economy. The Regional District has large forest resources which provide employment for many loggers, several sawmills and a pulp and paper complex. It also is the major source of pulp logs and chips for BC Timber's pulp and paper mill in Prince Rupert.

The forest industry is a key activity providing a major source of employment in Kitwanga, the Hazeltons, the Nass Valley, Kitimat, and Terrace. While Terrace functions as a commercial and industrial service centre for the Regional District, logging, sawmilling, and cedar pole production were estimated to have provided one-third of the Greater Terrace area's employment in 1979. Forestry is the largest and most important industry in the Regional District, as it is for the province as a whole.

The significant forestry operators in the Regional District are:

a) Logging

<u>Company</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Employment</u>	<u>Comment</u>
BC Timber - Twin River Woodlands	New Hazelton	12	Logging is contracted to local operators.
		*90	(jobs for local operators)
	Kitwanga/ Stewart	8	Logging is contracted to local operators.
		*75	(jobs for local operators)
	Terrace/Nass Valley	*200	Some Terrace based contractors supplement BC Timber's own crew.
Stege Logging	New Hazelton	*25	Logging activities supply their own operation, but it is largely on a contract basis to BC Timber.
Kitwanga Lumber	Kitwanga	20	Logging activities supply their own operation, but they also sell pulp logs to BC Timber.

<u>Company</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Normal Employment</u>	<u>Comment</u>
Skoglund Logging	Terrace	*50	This is a contract logging operation with the primary client being MacMillan Bloedel operating in the Kitimat Valley.
Crown Zellerbach	Kitimat	30	Logging activities are mainly conducted in the Kitimat Valley.
MacMillan Bloedel	Kitimat	*unknown	Logging activities are mainly conducted in the Kitimat Valley. All logging is performed by local operators.
Eurocan	Kitimat	*100	Supplements its own crew with local contractors.
		*75	(jobs for local operators)

*Due to the 1982 poor market conditions in the forest industry, employment at these operations has been cut in half or shut down completely. Under normal market conditions in the past, the total employment approximated 750 before including all independent loggers. The level of employment in the summer of 1982 had dropped to about 150 or 20%.

b) Sawmilling

<u>Company</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Normal Employment</u>	<u>Annual Production Level</u>
<u>BC Timber:</u>			
Rim Forest Products	S. Hazelton	*120	72 million board feet of lumber
Canadian Cellulose	Kitwanga	*70	36 million board feet of lumber
Pohle Lumber	Terrace	*160	125 million board feet of lumber
Skeena Forest Products	Terrace	*200	105 million board feet of lumber

Others:

Stege Logging	New Hazelton	30	9 million board feet of lumber
Kitwanga Lumber	Kitwanga	35	20 million board feet of lumber
Bell Pole	Terrace	10	8,000 cedar poles per year
MacGillis & Gibbs (in receivership)	Terrace	*40	unknown (produced mainly cedar poles)

*These mills were either shut down or operating at skeleton staff levels at the time of contact. Under normal market conditions in the past, the total employment approximated 650. The level of employment in the summer of 1982 for the above employers had dropped to 160 or about 25%.

c) Pulp and Paper

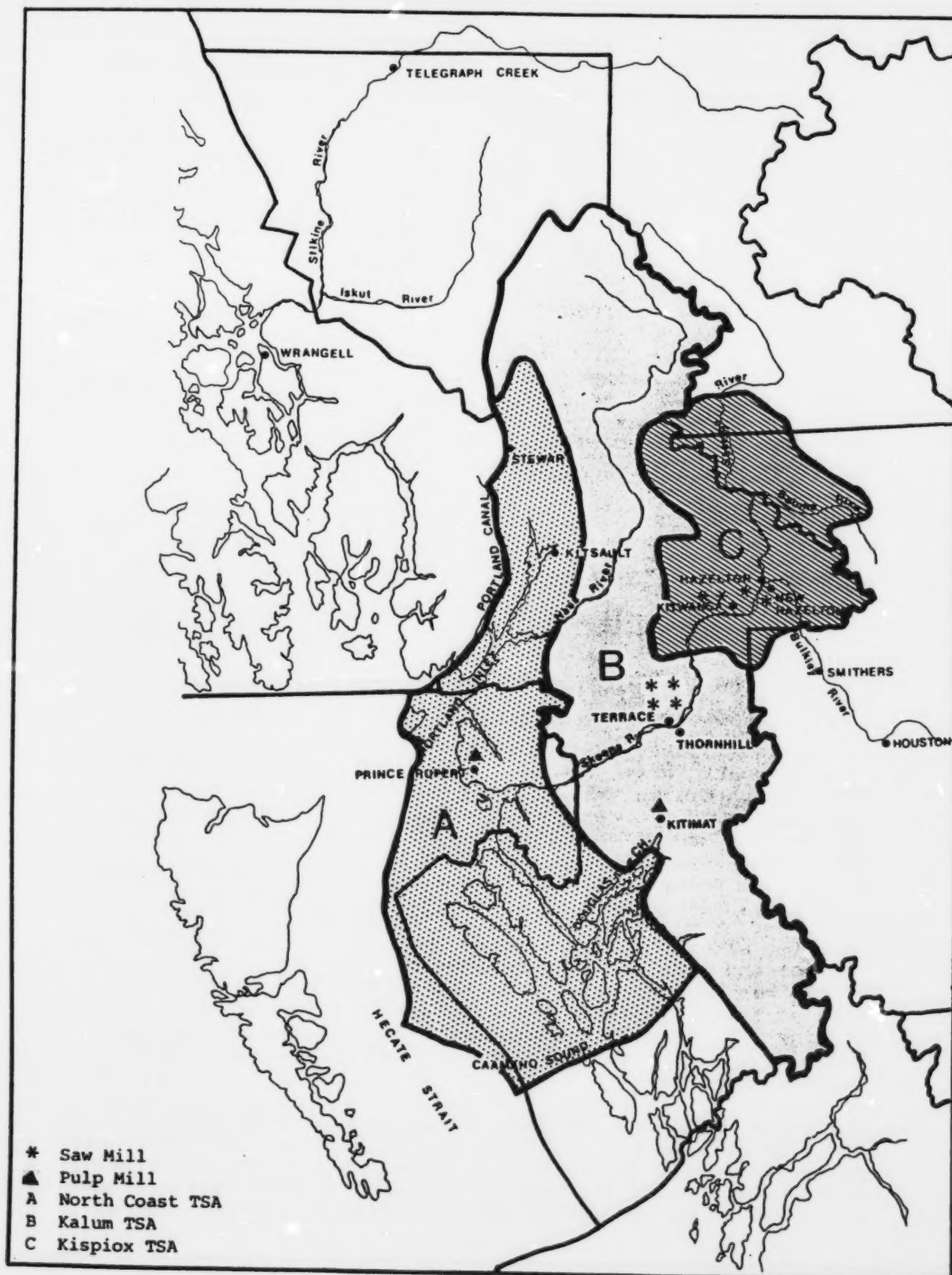
<u>Company</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Normal Employment</u>	<u>Annual Production Level</u>
Eurocan	Kitimat	*780	300 metric tons of pulp and paper products

*The woodroom is temporarily closed. This normally employs 80 people.

The Regional District lies within the boundaries of the Prince Rupert Forest Region. This Region extends from the BC-Yukon border to the southern end of the Central Coast Regional District. It includes the Queen Charlotte Islands in the west and extends well beyond Smithers to the east. The Prince Rupert Region is broken into nine resource management units or Timber Supply Areas (TSA) which evolved from the former mosaic of Public Sustained Yield Units (PSYU). The TSA's within the Kitimat-Stikine Regional District are the Kalum, Kispiox, part of the North Coast, and part of the Cassiar. The balance of this section of the report has been restricted to the first three of these TSA's because there is little forestry activity taking place in the Cassiar TSA. Map 6 illustrates the boundaries of the three TSA's of interest and the location of mills within the Regional District.

The North Coast TSA has five supply blocks which provide a total of 700,000 ha (1,729,000 acres) of Crown Land which are suitable to grow forest crops. Almost all of the potentially harvestable timber is, however, growing in over mature stands (over 250 years old) which are dominated by western hemlock

MAP 6



and western red cedar. As with several other species in an over mature age, these species are prone to disease and parasites which render the tree undesirable as a saw log. Of the 700,000 ha, only 11% of this produces operable mature timber which is accessible by current harvesting practices. One-half of this timber lies in an area surrounding the mouth of the Skeena River and is outside of the Kitimat-Stikine Regional District. The area is partially accessible by Highway 16 and has been the focus for most of the large-scale timber harvesting activities in the TSA to date. The Alice Arm and Stewart areas are less profitable to develop because the distance to a processor is substantial and because access is largely limited to air and water. The area around Douglas Channel, including the outer coastal islands, is characterized by difficult, rocky shorelines and open water. Most of the better quality stands tend to occur in isolated pockets and in narrow bands. Despite the shortcomings outlined above, the short-term and long-term supply of mature wood should not adversely constrain industry's use of the North Coast TSA provided that it adjusts to closer utilization and opens up currently inaccessible timber by extending the use of more advanced harvesting systems.

Approximately one-half of the land area in the Kalum TSA is allocated to privately held TFL 1 and 41. (TFL 1 is administered by BC Timber and TFL 41 is administered by Eurocan.) The total Crown forest land area is 571,000 ha (1,410,000 acres) of which 37% represents accessible, merchantable mature forest areas. Of all the timber in the Kalum TSA, 29% is in the mature age category and 60% is in the over mature category. The dominating species are hemlock and balsam. The supply blocks involve the following areas:

	<u>Merchantable Inventory</u>	<u>Log Usage</u>		<u>Species</u>	
		<u>Saw</u>	<u>Pulp</u>	<u>Hemlock</u>	<u>Balsam</u>
General Terrace area	40%	57%	43%	66%	26%
Lower Nass River	3	76	24	57	16
Upper Nass and Bell- Irving Rivers	53	47	53	52	39
Kitimat	4	51	49	52	31
	<u>100%</u>				

While the sawlog potential is reasonably good in the areas accessible to Terrace, the Upper Nass and Bell-Irving River area favours pulp log usage. The latter area also has physical accessibility constraints. The delivery of wood from this area to the Terrace mills may not be economically

competitive. Exclusion of this area would, however, result in a forest land base which could not sustain the present level of demand. This would cause a major deficit within 20 years.

The Kispiox TSA contains 756,000 ha (1,867,000 acres) of Crown forest land of which 56% is merchantable mature timber. This TSA is also characterized by an over abundance of mature western hemlock and balsam. Of the total inventory, 45% occurs in the mature and 34% occurs in the over mature age categories. The over mature stands have a high proportion in a decadent state and are of inferior wood quality. The supply blocks involve the following areas:

	Merchantable Inventory	Species	
		Hemlock	Balsam
General Kitwanga area	31%	47%	36%
Upper Kispiox River	25	50	35
General Hazelton area	20	36	47
Skeena-Babine River Junction Area	12	30	57
Eastern Babine River	12	10	64
Northern Skeena River	- *	N/A	N/A
	100%		

*This area is totally undeveloped, and no significant development is anticipated in the next 20 years. The quality of timber is generally poor to intermediate.

The short-term (20-year) outlook for timber in the Kispiox TSA more than satisfies the 1980 volume commitment. The long-term outlook indicates an increase in harvest level is possible. However, any increase will depend upon industry's ability to use timber types which contain significant portions of pulp wood.

While the forest industry is experiencing extremely difficult economic times in 1982, it is clear that former activity levels will not be possible without some fundamental shifts in operational approach. The projected deficit for the Kalum TSA means that there are not enough saw logs economically accessible to supply the mill complexes in Terrace. This has lead BC Timber to consider specialization of the Terrace facilities. One mill will concentrate on the production of chips for the Prince Rupert pulp mill. This reflects the relative abundance of pulp logs and emphasizes the importance of the Prince Rupert pulp mill to the health of the Regional District's forest industry.

4.2 Mining

In the past, mining has played an important role in the settlement and development of several areas within the Kitimat-Stikine Regional District. The Stewart area has reaped the largest benefits as a result of its proximity to major former producers such as:

- . Silbak-Premier Mine - gold
 - . Big Missouri Mines - gold/silver
 - . Porter-Idaho Mine - silver
 - . Hidden Creek Mine - copper
- (at Anyox on Observation Inlet)

Four small former gold mines and three small former silver mines also contributed to the development of the Terrace and Hazelton areas respectively.

Mining and exploration are still major activities in the region. The communities of Stewart and Kitsault are particularly dependent on mining. Map 7 shows the location of the producing mines and some properties with potential.

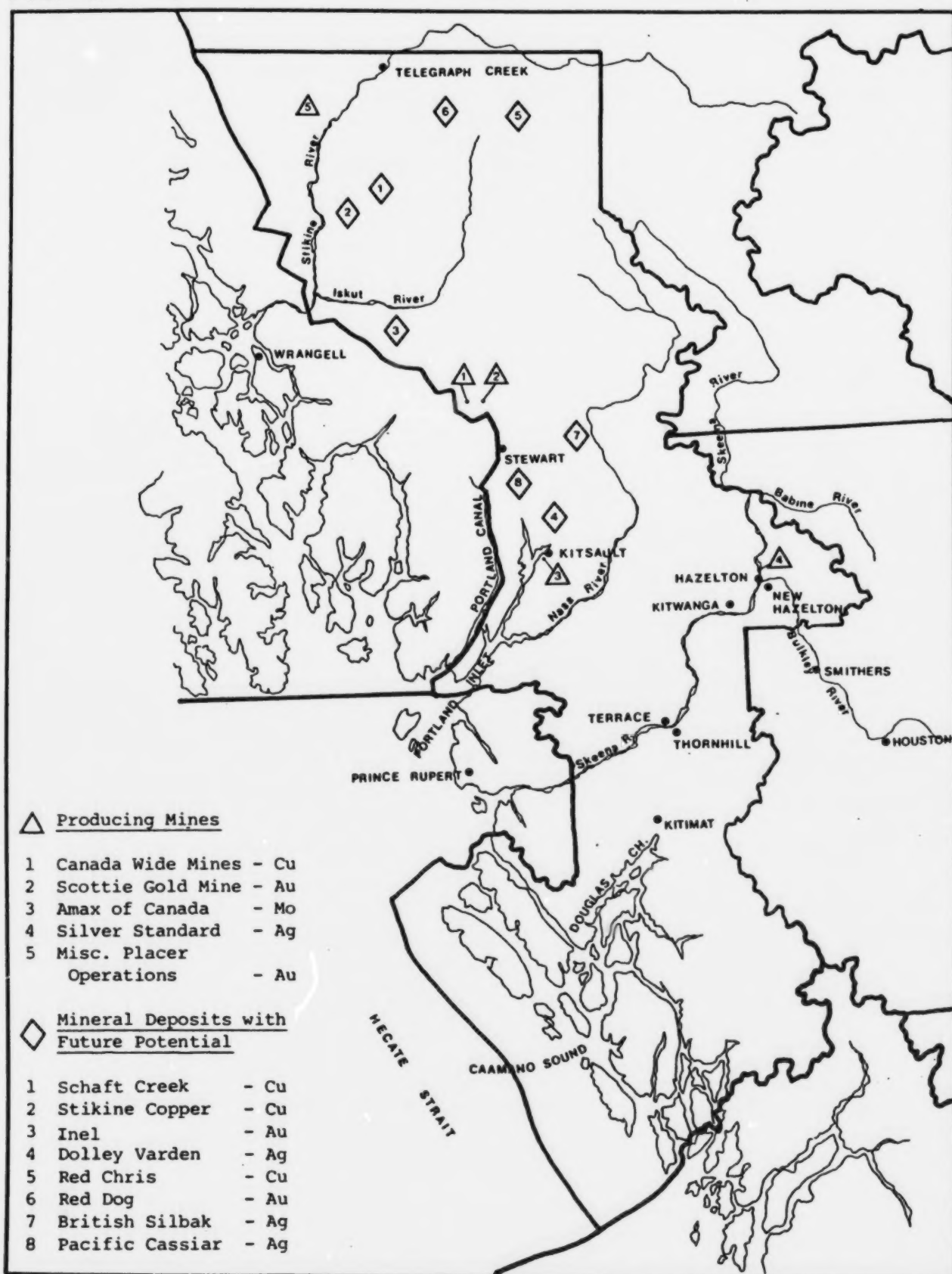
Stewart is an incorporated town with a mining history which dates back to the turn of the century. Its population size and stage of development have largely depended on the fortunes of several local mines. In contrast, Kitsault is a recently built company town. It was developed to house the workers employed at the BC Molybdenum mine which operated from 1967 to 1972. The mine had a longer life expectancy, but low molybdenum prices and rising operating costs forced a complete mine closure and resulted in the "mothballing" of the townsite. In 1973, Amax of Canada acquired the property and the townsite. After extensive exploration and redesigning of the previous milling process, a decision was made in 1979 to reopen the mine and develop the townsite.

The current producing mines which are located in the Regional District are:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Mineral</u>	<u>Normal Annual Output</u>	<u>Employment</u>	<u>Nearest Settlement</u>
Canada Wide Mines Ltd (formerly Granduc Mines)	Copper	21,190 tons	450	Stewart
Scottie Gold Mines Ltd	Gold	54,000 oz	90	Stewart
	Silver	33,600 oz		
Amax of Canada Ltd	Molybdenum	9 million lbs	410	Kitsault

MAP 7

MINING



The old Silver Standard Mine, located in the Hazelton area, is run on an intermittent basis by small lease operators. There are also some placer gold operations active near the Stikine River below Telegraph Creek.

The land to the east of the Alaska Panhandle, which stretches from the Terrace-Smithers area up past the Yukon border, is rich in minerals. The southern portion is geologically referred to as the Bowser Basin which is composed of Middle Jurassic to Lower Cretaceous sediments lying between the Coast Mountains intrusives and the Omineca intrusives. This area has received some of the most intensive mining exploration in the province which has resulted in the discovery of a number of large and valuable ore bodies.

The deposits which have recently received developmental interest include:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Mineral</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Deposit Size</u>
Schaft Creek	copper	Schaft Creek (South of Telegraph Creek)	294 million tons @ 0.4% Cu
Stikine Copper	copper	Galore Creek (South of Telegraph Creek)	125 million tons @ 1.1% Cu
Red Chris	copper	E & S of Iskut	45 million tons @ 0.56% Cu
Red Dog	gold	W & S of Iskut	not known
Inel	gold	Snippaker Creek (N & W of Stewart)	not known
Dolly Varden-Torbrit	silver	Kitsault River	1.7 million tons @ 9.32 oz/ton
British Silbak Premier	gold/ silver	Stewart	0.074 million tons @ 0.7 oz/ton Au @ 1.98 oz/ton Ag (Former Premier Mine)
Pacific Cassiar	silver	Stewart	not known - former Poster-Idaho Mine

The factors affecting the future mineral development in the northern area of the Regional District include world prices for minerals, availability of power, and transportation access. The low metal prices experienced in 1982 have reduced investment and development enthusiasm. In the past, the inaccessibility of this area has resulted in large

exploration related expenditures for transportation, supplies, and equipment. (For example, Skyline Explorations Ltd. are examining the feasibility of building a \$6 million, all-weather road from the Stewart Cassiar Highway 78 km (48 miles) to their gold property near Snippaker Creek.) Development of many of these ore bodies will depend on favorable world prices and upon the cost of developing a satisfactory transportation system.

4.3 Tourism

The tourist industry is a small contributor to the economy of the Kitimat-Stikine Regional District (particularly when compared to other major economic sectors). The region offers many assets which have tourist appeal, but in the past development of tourism has been limited by:

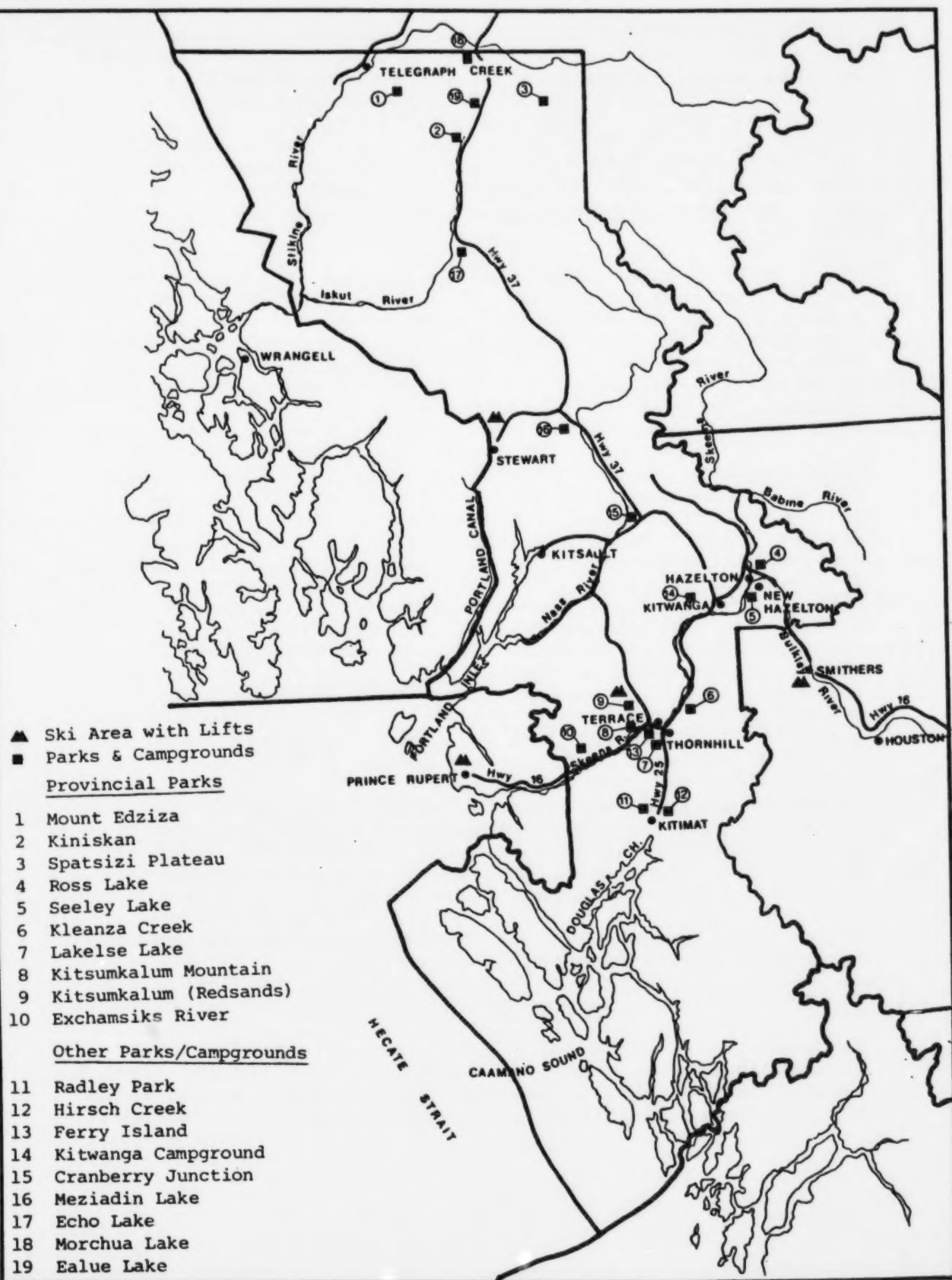
- a) relatively poor access to many of these assets
- b) distance from major markets
- c) lack of a destination resort or site
- d) a single transportation route (east-west only).

Table 13 in Appendix I lists most of the tourist features offered in the Regional District. Map 8 shows the location of parks, highways and ski facilities in the Regional District.

For the communities of Hazelton and Telegraph Creek, however, tourism is a significant contributor. Both communities recognize the value of the tourist expenditure and are continuing their efforts to enhance their towns' appeal to a specific market segment. The rebuilt Gitksan Village of 'Ksan is a major tourist attraction for Hazelton, drawing in excess of 30,000 visitors a year. The Hazelton area is rich in frontier history. The village of Hazelton is attempting to offer visitors a taste of the 1890's by redeveloping some of the town's older buildings around a pioneer theme.

Telegraph Creek has harboured a small guiding and outfitting industry since the 1920's. It currently employs about 20 people. This area is world famous for trophy caribou, mountain goat and other big game. The market segment chosen is characterized by tourists with a wilderness interest and a sense of adventure. In an effort to increase their market offering, river rafting on the Stikine has been added.

Terrace is the centre of tourist traffic for the region. Highway 16 is the only east-west route, with the result that both the commercial and tourist flows pass through Terrace. Terrace has a reasonably well developed hospitality industry. It offers a good overnight spot for tourists travelling between Prince Rupert and Prince George, including those connecting to the Alaska or BC ferry system. It is not surprising that the tourist related recreational developments have been largely confined to this route.



In the past, recreational developments have tended to address the needs of local residents. With industrial developments opening up remote areas, there are more opportunities to develop the region's natural tourist appeal. Highway 37 from Stewart to Cassiar (completed in 1976) provides access to scenic, relatively untouched areas which have a high value for the fishing, hunting and wilderness oriented tourist. This northern route connects to the Alaska Highway and, as such, is expected to encourage use by Alaska bound US tourists.

The high dispersion of population (except in the Kitimat and Terrace centres), combined with the relatively low volume of tourists, have not encouraged major tourist developments. The emphasis has been placed on the region's wilderness assets with the result that accommodation development tends to involve campgrounds and a few motel units or cabins available at selected lakes. The fact that accommodation operators in the Hazelton area estimate tourists account for only 5% of their annual business ("Hazelton Area Tourism Development Program -- 1980"....G.D. Hall Associates/Bawlf Cooper Associates), may be a reflection of the transient nature of area tourists and a preference for campground type accommodation. Certainly, the campground usage statistics for provincial parks listed in Table 5 indicate that camping is a popular activity. The Terrace area (and Lakelse, in particular), however, represented most of the camping volume. Kiniskan is the only major developed facility (40 campsites) along Highway 37. Other campgrounds include Morchua Lake (on the northern border of the Regional District), Echo Lake (near Bob Quin Lake Highway Camp), Meziadin Lake, and Cranberry Junction (30 miles or 48 km north of New Aiyansh). A review of provincial park and campground usage since 1975 (for a BC Ministry of Lands, Parks, and Housing area which includes the Smithers-Burns Lake, Prince Rupert, and Queen Charlotte areas in addition to the Regional District of Kitimat Stikine) shows an increasing trend in both day visitors and over-night visitors. Both the over-night and day use have risen approximately 40% since 1975. These figures are shown in Appendix I, Table 14.

Table 15 in Appendix I lists the major tourist accommodation facilities in the Regional District.

4.4 Fishing

Commercial fishing is not a major factor in the Regional District's economy. Most of the north coast fishing fleet is located in the Central Coast and Prince Rupert areas, while the processing facilities are concentrated at Prince Rupert.

TABLE 5 : PROVINCIAL PARK USAGE 1981
(FROM THE BC MIN. OF LANDS, PARKS & HOUSING
PARK DATA HANDBOOK)

	Class	Area ha	Usage		Nearest Town
			Visitor Days	Visitor Nights	
Exchamsiks River	A	18	10,391	N/A	Terrace
Kitsumkalum-Redsand	A	44	4,634	N/A	Terrace
Kitsumkalum Mountain	RA	1,538	N/A	N/A	Terrace
Kleanza Creek	A	269	N/A	3,018	Terrace
Lakelse Lake	A	362	262,587	22,192	Terrace
Kiniskan	R	1,800	1,596	10,518	Iskut
Ross Lake	A	307	2,905	N/A	Hazelton
Seeley Lake	A	24	3,769	2,464	Hazelton
Mount Edziza	A	232,695	N/A	N/A	Iskut
Spatsizi Plateau Wilderness	A	659,650	N/A	N/A	Telegraph Creek

A -- Class "A" parks are intended to preserve outstanding natural, scenic and historic sites for public recreational use. No commercial or industrial exploitation is permitted unless it is necessary for planned recreational use.

RA -- Class "RA" (Recreational Area) parks are intended for public recreational use. Other resource use may be permitted provided that there is no material detracton from the area's natural recreation potential.

For some small coastal communities, however, commercial fishing can be a significant activity. Table 6 lists seven communities in the Regional District which represent 51 active boats and a 1979 catch value of \$1.5 million. In addition, there is a small fishery at the mouth of the Stikine River near the Alaska border. This includes 7 boats from Telegraph Creek. While no catch value statistics were available for these boats, it is unlikely that these figures would significantly add to the total catch value.

Subsistence fishing is an important activity for the Native people in the Regional District. While the actual catch volume is a politically sensitive issue and while the statistics tend to understate the situation (as a result of incomplete data), a reasonable perspective regarding the type of species and the catch order of magnitude can be obtained from Table 16 in Appendix I. Sockeye represents about 75% of the total catch. The Terrace, Kitsequecla, Hazelton, Kispiox, Greenville, and Aiyansh areas represent about two-thirds of the total fish caught. Most of the fishing is done with set nets on the region's rivers, while some commercial equipment is used on the coast during commercially closed periods.

The region's rivers and lakes are important rearing areas for the commercial fishery, the native subsistence fishery, and tourist sport fishing activities. The Nass River supports the third largest salmon run in BC after the Fraser and the Skeena Rivers. The Skeena supports an annual run of approximately 3.8 million fish as follows:

sockeye	1,000,000
pink	2,500,000
coho	100,000
chum	100,000
chinook	50,000

While not on the same scale as the Skeena, the Kitimat River also supports a large salmon run (approximately 150,000 fish):

sockeye	1,000
pink	80,000
coho	7,000
chum	60,000

As a part of the Salmonid Enhancement Program, the Federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans is building a major (\$9 million) hatchery on the Kitimat River near Kitimat. The facility is designed to produce adult returns of up to a half million fish:

pink (even year)	210,000
coho	105,000
chum	153,000
chinook	50,000

TABLE 6 : COMMERCIAL FISHING FLEET
(1979 FEDERAL FISHERIES AND OCEANS)

	<u>Active Boats</u>	<u>Fishing Days</u>		<u>Catch Value</u>	
		<u>Total</u>	<u>Ave.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Ave.</u>
Greenville	1	15	15	\$ 6,124	\$ 6,100
Kincolith	6	83	14	161,346	26,900
Stewart	1	15	15	3,867	3,900
Kitkatla (Dolphin Is.)	15	430	29	693,536	46,200
Hartley Bay	7	118	17	153,488	21,900
Kitimat	13	292	22	256,086	19,700
Klemtu	<u>18</u>	242	13	<u>186,094</u>	10,300
	51			\$1,460,541	

While the Regional District does not derive a major economic benefit as a direct result of the area's salmon productivity, the Prince Rupert economy is strongly affected by the area's salmon rearing potential. The multiplier and spillover effects from Prince Rupert clearly do filter back to benefit the Regional District.

4.5 Agriculture

Agriculture is not a major activity for the Regional District. The amount of useful agricultural land is limited by the narrowness of the river valleys, by access problems, and by the cost of land clearing. The present agricultural land has been used for this purpose for many years. Despite soil limitations, Kitwanga has six part-time farms and two small cattle ranches. The area of the Stikine Valley near Telegraph Creek supports some homesteaders and has been described as having a suitable micro-climate for grazing or horticultural purposes. The bulk of agricultural activity, however, occurs in the Terrace and Hazelton areas.

Terrace has the benefit of a mild climate, long growing season, and fertile well drained soil. Historically, farms in the Terrace area provided an essential supply of fresh produce for local residents. Agricultural growth was limited by the high cost of land development, poor transportation routes, distance from major markets, and the lack of an integrated marketing agency. The developments by Alcan and Columbia Cellulose in the 1950's increased demand for agricultural produce. This was counterbalanced, however, by increased competition for farm labour and the arrival of produce from other areas (as a result of transportation improvements). Agriculture activity in the Terrace area experienced a rapid decline during the 1960's as the demand for residential land encouraged the subdivision of many older farms. Today, Terrace area farms tend to produce potatoes, barley, and vegetables.

Intensive agricultural activity tends to be a marginal proposition in the Hazelton area due to the short growing season. However, the soils of the Skeena and Kispiox River valleys do support a few small farms. Cattle ranching is the main form of agricultural enterprise in this area.

While the Terrace area has traditionally held the concentration of farms, this is no longer the case. The 1981 census data indicate that:

<u>Comment</u>	<u>Census Subdivision</u>	
	(Hazelton Area) <u>B</u>	(Terrace Area) <u>C</u>
. There are more farms in Census Subdivision B (CS-B).	76	68
. There are more serious farms in CS-B (defined here as those earning in excess of \$5,000/yr from the sale of farm goods).	25	19
. Since the 1976 Census, the number of serious farms has grown faster in CS-B (as indicated by the number of new farms in the serious category)	9	1
. There are much larger acreages in CS-B, (as illustrated by the proportion of farms using in excess of 180 acres).	90%	46%
. There is a higher total farm income contribution in CS-B	\$900,000	\$700,000

Considering the relative size of the two economies, farming (and/or ranching) activities are far more significant contributors in the Hazelton area.

The following production figures from the 1981 farm census further illustrate the emphasis on small-scale farming in the Regional District and the split in production between the Terrace and Hazelton areas:

<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Census Subdivision</u>	
	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>
Wheat	28	1
Oats for grain	138	1
Barley	69	280
Rye	-	42
Hay	4,433	1,203
Oats for hay	602	342
Other fodder crops	220	19
Potatoes	12	52
Vegetables	5	34
Total Acreage	<u>5,507</u>	<u>1,974</u>
<u>Animals</u>		
Cattle (excluding milk cows)	2,001	1,364
Milk cows	145	18
Pigs	75	266
Sheep	330	196
Other Livestock & Horses	<u>214</u>	<u>65</u>
Total Animals	<u>2,765</u>	<u>1,909</u>

4.6 Manufacturing

The manufacturing sector for the Regional District is dominated by the Aluminum Company of Canada Ltd (Alcan). With the second largest aluminum smelter in the western world located in Kitimat, and with its power generating plant at Kemano, Alcan has invested an estimated \$700 million in these facilities. The smelter can produce 268,000 metric tons of metal annually and the power plant has a capacity of 896,000 Kilowatts. Alcan has a normal employment of 2,500 and has an annual payroll in excess of \$90 million. For the future, Alcan has plans to expand both its smelting and hydro power generating capacity. These moves are still at the planning stage, but Vanderhoof (outside the Regional District boundaries) is a favoured site for the first of two new smelters.

The forest industry provides a major contribution to regional manufacturing through its sawmills and its pulp complex at Kitimat. The two dominant employers are BC Timber and Eurocan. Due to the integrated nature of the forestry operations, their component of the manufacturing industry has already been covered under forestry.

While not comparable in size to the smelting or forestry giants above, Ocelot Industries Ltd. is the region's fourth major industrial employer in the manufacturing sector. Located in Kitimat, Ocelot employs 85 people in a plant which produces methanol from natural gas. The plant was opened in 1982 and has an expected annual production of 430,000 metric tons. For the near future, an additional facility is planned to produce an ammonia-urea based fertilizer.

There are also many light industrial manufacturers in the Regional District. They tend to be small (none employ more than 20 people) and often sell a service as well as manufacture products. While a few are located in Stewart and the Hazelton area, 90% of those listed in the "BC Manufacturers Directory -- 1980", published by the Ministry of Industry and Small Business, were located in Terrace or Kitimat. (Note: This publication does not purport to be a census of manufacturers, but it does include most significant manufacturing operations in BC.) A summary of the breakdown from this publication is shown in Table 17 in Appendix I. The most common activities involve welding/machine shops, printing/publishing and cabinetry/millwork.

In addition to the potential developments mentioned above, a major liquid natural gas plant is planned for the north coast. At the time of this report, Prince Rupert is the favoured site. However, Kitimat also has several advantages

and lobbying efforts to encourage consideration of a Kitimat site were continuing. In either case, this development will have significant economic benefits on the Kitimat-Stikine Regional District.

There is adequate space available for major industrial developments in or near all the major population settlements in the region. The space, services, and attitudes towards ecological issues vary between communities. A major study was underway at the time of this report, which examined possible locations for major industrial development in the Kitimat-Terrace Corridor. Three industrial sites which lie between Kitimat and Terrace have been previously proposed, but the Corridor also includes several other potential sites. There are, however, concerns regarding forestry and environmental implications of the Corridor development.

4.7 Service Industries

The commercial, industrial, and retail service sectors of Kitimat and Terrace are well developed and, in fact, account for most of the region's trade. Terrace is ideally positioned with respect to three transportation modes:

- . road transport -- Highway 16
- . air transport -- Terrace-Kitimat airport
- . rail transport -- CNR mainline with branchline to Kitimat.

Due to its role as a transportation crossroads, Terrace has been encouraged to develop as the main service centre for the Regional District. This role also allows extension of the secondary trading area to include Kitimat, the Hazeltons, and the Nass Valley. Terrace offers a wide variety of professional, business support and industrial services. It also offers the highest concentration of retail business in the region and, as such, draws customers from other communities for major retail purchases.

Kitimat also has a well developed industrial service and retail sector. Kitimat's service industries are oriented to addressing the needs of the community, but the town also serves as a supply centre for Kemano. A major shopping mall, together with some neighbourhood centres, provide for most of the retail needs. While some retail trade is still lost to Terrace, the flow has decreased as the variety of shopping opportunities has improved in Kitimat.

Stewart does not have a well developed service sector, but it does act as a supply centre for the area's mining activities. Stewart uses both Terrace and Prince Rupert for service and retail support.

The Hazelton area is a natural trade centre, but it has not developed as such. It has a relatively low population base,

and with the retail sector split among three separate communities, specialization is limited. The Hazeltons act as a supply centre for the area's agricultural activities, but, in general, many of the retail and service activities occur in Smithers.

Northern communities like Telegraph Creek and Iskut are isolated from the region's business centres, and tend to rely on services provided in Dease Lake (outside the Regional District).

Table 7 illustrates the relative levels of development in the service sectors for several communities. It is clear that Terrace is the region's service centre and its location ensures that it will remain in this role.

TABLE 7 : SERVICE INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT
NUMBER OF BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS*

Sector	<u>Terrace</u>	<u>Kitimat</u>	<u>The Hazeltons</u>	<u>Stewart</u>	<u>Kitwanga</u>	<u>Telegraph Creek</u>
Financial	7	5	1	1	-	-
Professional/ Business Support	63	33	3	-	-	-
Industrial	251	189	21	7	22	1
Hospitality	64	38	22	8	2	2
Retail	250	156	27	16	4	1

*These figures represent the approximate number of businesses in each category. Some businesses have been removed to make comparisons more relevant. A more detailed presentation of this sector is available in the individual community profiles.

5.0 INFRASTRUCTURE AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES

5.1 Transportation

5.1.1 Road

The population centres in the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine were built close to a developable natural resource or along the railway. The region's highways have subsequently been built to connect these centres largely by following the main river valleys. The Regional District is served by three major highways (#16, #25, and #37/37A) which provide a north-south connection from Kitimat to Cassiar and an east-west connection from Prince Rupert to Edmonton. Highway 16 is the most heavily travelled and is the key tourist route. The Stewart-Cassiar section of Highway 37 is an important industrial route. It is used to ship asbestos fibre from the northern Cassiar mine to the coast.

The back country is accessible by forestry roads and trails. Most of the logging and mining roads are built and maintained by the resource companies. Amax of Canada has recently completed a road which connects Kitsault to the Nass Road. The Nass Road, a well travelled all-weather logging road from Terrace to Highway 37, may be maintained in the future by the Ministry of Forests. The Ministry of Highways generally takes responsibility for maintenance of the highways servicing major settlements.

Coachways Systems Ltd. (affiliated with Greyhound Bus Lines) provides a twice daily service along Highway 16 between Prince Rupert and Prince George. It makes a regular stop in New Hazelton, but only a flag stop at Kitwanga. Farwest Bus Lines Ltd. provides regular service from Terrace to the airport, the Nass Valley and Stewart. Kitimat is not on any regularly scheduled routes. However, a limousine service is available for transport to the airport and connects with the Farwest service.

The region's centres are well served by major trucking firms. Terrace is the distribution point for the Regional District and houses offices of the following large trucking companies:

- Canadian Freightways
- Motorways
- Caravan Moving and Storage
- Williams Moving and Storage
- Lindsay's Cartage and Storage
- Doc's Cartage and Storage (an agent for Allied Van Lines).

Doc's Cartage also services Kitimat and Motorways has a

drop-off service at New Hazelton. Several small firms handle the local distribution of goods. In addition, Rivtow Straits operates a fleet of trucks and a storage facility out of Kitimat, and Arrow Transport handles the asbestos shipments between Cassiar and Stewart.

5.1.2 Rail

The Canadian National Railway's main line from Prince George to Prince Rupert passes through Terrace and has a branch line to Kitimat. Freight service is provided on a daily basis. Freight only service is available from Kitimat, Kitwanga, and New Hazelton. Regular passenger service is available only at Terrace.

5.1.3 Air

The Terrace-Kitimat airport, operated by Transport Canada, is the hub of air transportation for the region. It is well equipped offering weather advisory services, an aeradio station, aircraft hangers and a passenger terminal.

Commercial service is provided by:

- . Canadian Pacific Airlines to Prince Rupert and Vancouver
- . Pacific Western Airlines to Smithers and Vancouver
- . Trans-Provincial Airlines (TPA) to Kemano, Telegraph Creek and Dease Lake
- . Columbia Air to Northeastern BC.

TPA also offers regular flights from the Stewart airstrip to Prince Rupert. In addition, the Terrace airport offers charter services available through TPA, Terrace Air, Okanagan Helicopter and Pinetree Aviation.

There are many other landing strips located throughout the Regional District. Some are associated with a community and some were developed by resource exploration interests. Most offer little more than a cleared runway. Their general location is listed as follows:

<u>Land Strips</u>	<u>Water Bases</u>	<u>Heliport</u>
Eddontenajon Lake	Alice Arm	Kemano
Hazelton	Ethelda Bay	
Kispiox Valley	Kemano Bay	
Morricetown	Kinaskan Lake	
Telegraph Creek	Kitimat (full sea	
Woodcock	plane base)	
	Klemtu	
	Lakelse Lake (full	
	sea plane base)	
	Silver City	

5.1.4 Water

Kitimat is the most important port in the Regional District. Alcan, Eurocan and Ocelot have separate deepsea wharf and storage facilities and both Rivtow Straits and Eurocan have barge loading facilities. Rivtow operates a weekly barge service to Vancouver. Gulf, Chevron, and Shell operate tank facilities in the harbour.

Stewart offers the other port facility in the region. It is not as active nor as developed as the Kitimat port facilities. Canada Wide Mines operates a bulk loading terminal and Cassiar Asbestos owns a barge terminal which Arrows Transportation Co. operates. The shallow depth of the channel, however, causes the barges to rest on mud flats at low tide. Stewart also has a tank farm operated by Shell Oil.

5.2 Electric Power

BC Hydro and Power Authority supplies power to the residential, commercial, and industrial users in the area, with the exception of the Alcan smelter at Kitimat which obtains its power from the Alcan generation facility at Kemano. The power plant at Kemano has an 896 megawatts capacity and sells its excess power to BC Hydro. In this way, it acts as a supplementary power source for the area. While most population centres for the area are on the provincial power grid, Stewart and Telegraph Creek are supplied by diesel generating units. The transmission line voltages to several communities are as follows:

The Hazeltons (from Telkwa)	138 kV
Kitimat (from Kemano)	300 kV
Kitsault (from Terrace and New Aiyansh)	60 kV
Terrace (from Houston)	500 kv
(from Kitimat)	240 kV

BC Hydro is proposing a series of dams on the Stikine and Iskut Rivers. These would provide a combined capacity of 2,765 megawatts. Two dams are proposed for the Stikine River. These would have an estimated capacity of 915 megawatts each and would be located in the Stikine Region. In the Kitimat-Stikine Regional District, two dams and a diversion dam are proposed for the Iskut system. The main dam would be on the Iskut River, approximately 30 km (19 mi) south of Bob Quin Lake, and would have an estimated capacity of 780 megawatts. The diversion dam on Forrest Kerr Creek would divert its upper waters into More Creek which would be dammed at the entrance to the Iskut Valley. This latter dam

would have an estimated capacity of 155 megawatts. The proposed generation sites on the Iskut and Stikine Rivers would be connected by two 500 kV transmission lines. Terrace, Telkwa, and Cluculz (proposed site near Prince George) are possible intermediate destinations for the Stikine-Iskut power. From these destinations, existing and proposed transmission lines would carry the power to other regional load centres and to the Lower Mainland.

This project involves extensive capital outlays, and has socioeconomic and environmental implications. Many of these issues have been examined on a preliminary basis. At the time this report was written, the priorities and potential timetables had not been established. However, it has been estimated that the earliest in-service date for the first phase of the Stikine-Iskut project would be 1993.

5.3 Natural Gas and Other Fuels

Pacific Northern Gas Ltd. operates a pipeline from Prince George which serves both residential and industrial users in Terrace and Kitimat. The rest of the Regional District does not have access to natural gas. Propane is available in all areas contacted. Fuel oil is available in the major settlements but not in the more isolated communities such as Telegraph Creek. Coal is not available in any of the communities contacted; however, wood (for woodburning stoves/furnaces) is commonly used in the smaller communities.

While gasoline is readily available in all communities contacted (except Telegraph Creek), stations are very widely spaced along Highway 37. This reflects the lack of population along the corridor and its orientation towards heavy-duty commercial transportation.

5.4 Communications

Communication in the Regional District tends to be at a basic service level. Sophisticated systems are available only where the population is large enough to warrant the investment required.

BC Telephone Company serves the Regional District (except Telegraph Creek which is handled by Northwestel) and is linked through the Trans-Canada Telephone System to telecommunication facilities throughout Canada and around the world. CN/CP telecommunications are directly available in Terrace.

Radio, television, and newspapers require large audiences before local production is feasible. Terrace and Kitimat

share a local TV and radio station, while Stewart, Terrace and Kitimat each produce a local paper. The rest of the Regional District receives CBC radio and TV signals and relies on newspapers from neighbouring communities or from the Lower Mainland. While cable TV is available only in Terrace and Kitimat, several small communities mentioned that multiple channel reception was possible through the use of local satellite equipment.

5.5 Community Infrastructure

All communities contacted offer some type of community delivered water system. In some communities the system is restricted in service area which results in the use of private wells in outlying areas. The larger communities use a variety of sewage treatment facilities and provided regular residential garbage pick-up. The smaller communities use septic tank systems and refuse dumps maintained by the Regional District.

All communities contacted have local RCMP service, except Kitwanga which typifies small communities near the Hazeltons. These are serviced from the RCMP detachment in New Hazelton. Terrace is the only community with a full-time judicial facility. Other communities are visited regularly by a circuit judge from Terrace. All communities contacted have local fire protection in the form of trucks and a regular volunteer force. Only Terrace and Kitimat maintain a core of full-time fire fighters as well as the volunteer unit. Details of the above infrastructure characteristics, as well as the recreation facilities available in each community, are listed in the individual Community Profiles.

5.6 Medical Facilities

As with some other community funded services, full medical facilities require a large population base to warrant the necessary investment. Kitimat has a 73-bed hospital and Terrace offers a 103-bed hospital. Both communities also have extended care facilities and provincially administered public health units. Hazelton has a well equipped 27-bed hospital which provides medical services for the surrounding area. Stewart offers a 10-bed hospital for its residents. The balance of the Regional District is covered by public health units and federal nursing stations. Details of the medical facilities for individual communities can be found in the Community Profiles.

5.7 Education

All communities contacted provide reasonably good educational facilities, including instruction from kindergarten to grade 10. The smaller communities do not offer full high school grades, which necessitated bussing to a neighbouring community or completing high school to grade 12 by correspondence. Post-secondary education is provided through the main campus of the Northwest Community College in Terrace or through the satellite locations in Kitimat, Stewart and Hazelton. This college offers a wide range of course options including:

- . Academic (first year university)
- . Adult basic education (english and high school upgrade)
- . Business
- . Career
- . Vocational.

In 1980-81, the total registered enrollment for all classes offered at the Terrace location was 13,000. (The number referred to should not be confused with the total number of students at the College. The latter figure was not available at the time this report was prepared.) The Kitimat campus, which is the largest satellite campus, had a classroom enrollment figure of 2,000.

5.8 Housing

At the time this report was prepared, there were limited vacancies in both rented and private residential dwellings throughout the Regional District. However, due to the high proportion of the population represented in Kitimat and Terrace, the housing trends tend to reflect these two communities rather than the Regional District as a whole. Table 19 in Appendix I shows the housing breakdown for 1981. While the population grew by 9.5% between 1976 and 1981, the total number of occupied private dwellings rose by 20.0%. This is substantially higher growth than the 14.8% experienced between 1971 and 1976. The increase in dwellings was concentrated in the single detached category at the expense of the share held by both movable units and apartments (and duplexes). The percentage of owned units to rented dwellings remained in excess of 2 to 1.

The smaller communities all have some unserviced land available for future residential development. A few also have a limited number of serviced lots. Terrace and Kitimat offer plenty of serviced lots for residential developments. The details for each town contacted can be found in the Community Profiles.

5.9 Land Availability for Commercial and Industrial Use

Terrace is the major commercial centre for the Regional District, but its zoned "commercial" land is largely developed (e.g., 7% or 2.4 ha [6 acres] are available). The communities of Kitimat and Stewart have ample space for further commercial development. They offer 1.5 and 2.0 times the currently developed area, respectively. In the small, relatively underdeveloped communities, there was a very limited amount of vacant commercial space. However, most communities contacted offer some commercial land for future development.

The bulk of the zoned "industrial" land lies within the Kitimat and Terrace municipal boundaries. Kitimat has 2,000 ha (5,000 acres) available for future expansion, while Terrace has 74 ha (183 acres) of vacant light industrial and 54 ha (84 acres) of heavy industrial land. Other communities offer both serviced and non-serviced industrial sites for future development, but their size reflects the small size of the communities.

Two primary areas for industrial development in the Regional District are the BCDC industrial park and the Kitimat-Terrace Corridor. BCDC is creating a 60 ha (150 acres) industrial park in Kitimat. The first phase will involve 29 ha (50 acres) of development. At the time this report was prepared, serviced industrial park land in the Kitimat area was priced between \$106,000 and \$173,000 per ha or \$43,000 to \$70,000 per acre. The Kitimat-Terrace Corridor (62 sq km or 240 sq miles) represents the largest expanse of flat developable land available in the northwest section of BC's rugged Coast Mountains with direct access to the sea. At least three major industrial sites have been proposed for the area between Kitimat and Terrace. In total, more than 20 potential industrial sites are offered in the Corridor which includes areas north of Terrace, the two municipalities and the relatively flat land between them. A major study is currently (1982) addressing potential development in this area.

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6.0 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

6.1 Municipal Governments

There are five incorporated communities within the Regional District:

<u>Community</u>	<u>Mayor</u>	<u>Number of Aldermen</u>
Terrace	Helmut Giesbrecht	6
Kitimat	George Thom	6
Stewart	Ian McLeod	6
New Hazelton	Dave Webster	6
Village of Hazelton	Alice Maitland	4

The responsibilities and functions of municipalities are established by the Province of British Columbia under the Municipal Act, and generally fall into two broad categories:

- a) the provision of local services and community infrastructure systems including water, sewer, roads, drainage, fire protection, and recreation and cultural services. Municipalities are enabled to levy property taxes and collect user fees to finance these services.
- b) legislation and enforcement of bylaws pertaining to the planning, use, and development of land within municipal boundaries. The Municipal Act enables the municipalities to enact development regulations by means of the following mechanisms:
 - i) Official Community Plan
 - ii) Zoning Bylaws
 - iii) Subdivision Control Bylaws
 - iv) Building Bylaws
 - v) Development Cost Charge Bylaws.

With the exception of the Village of Hazelton, all of the above communities have Official Community Plans and make use of zoning bylaws. Hazelton's Plan was being developed at the time of the report. (Note: Thornhill and Kitwanga also have Settlement Plans.)

The primary sources of municipal revenue include:

- i) property tax
- ii) user fees on utility systems -- water and sewer utility systems must be self-liquidating, with no contribution from other sources of municipal revenue (i.e., property taxes, unconditional grants, etc.)
- iii) revenue sharing grants from the Provincial Government
- iv) licences, fines, permits and miscellaneous revenue.

The taxable assessment of each municipality is established by the British Columbia Assessment Authority, which assesses property annually at market value. The market value is then adjusted by a factor, which varies according to the property category, to obtain the taxable assessed value. Each municipality determines its own taxation (mill) rates for general municipal purposes, but has no influence over the property tax rates set by the School District, Regional District, Regional Hospital District, and the Municipal Finance Authority. Each municipality is required to collect property taxes on behalf of these other agencies.

6.2 Regional Government

In 1965, provincial legislation was introduced which made it possible to provide a federated approach to local control over problems transcending municipal boundaries in either a metropolitan or nonmetropolitan trading area. The new government bodies were called Regional Districts.

The Kitimat-Stikine Regional District is comprised of five member municipalities and five electoral areas. Directors from member municipalities are elected by their Councils and the representatives from the rural electoral areas are determined through general elections held every two years. All areas have one representative, except Kitimat and Terrace which each send two Directors. There is also a slate of 10 alternate Directors to ensure that each constituency can be represented at meetings. Table 8 lists the board members for 1983.

The Regional District's Planning Department is involved in both current and long range planning. Current planning includes zoning amendments, subdivisional referrals, and crown land referrals. Long range planning includes resource planning, official plans, and implementation of by-laws. Advisory Planning Commissions (APC) are formed for each local area. They advise the Board on planning matters and are active in the formulation of the Official Plans and Zoning By-laws. APC's are active in Two Mile, Iskut, Kispiox Valley, Kitwanga, Telegraph Creek, Thornhill, and the Hazelton area.

The Regional District is in a position to administer the general provision of services outside municipal boundaries. The Regional District administers or is involved with:

Alice Arm Dyke
Economic Development Commission
Kitsumkalum Ski Hill
MK Bay Marina

TABLE 8 : REGIONAL DISTRICT OF KITIMAT-STIKINE
1982 BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Municipal Directors

Lee Ellis (Chairman)	Kitimat
Ron Burnett	Kitimat
Bob Cooper	Terrace
H. J. Down	Terrace
Ian McLeod	Stewart
Peter Weeber	New Hazelton
Alice Maitland	Village of Hazelton

Electoral Area Directors

Percy Tait	Area A
Marty Allen	Area B
Earl Hamilton	Area C
Joseph Murphy	Area D
Jim Culp	Area E

Refuse sites
 Rural Crown Subdivisions
 Skeena Ice Arena
 South Hazelton Street Lighting
 Thornhill Community Centre
 Thornhill Dog Control
 Thornhill Fire Department
 Thornhill Street Lighting
 Thornhill Water System
 Urban Transit
 Weed Control
 Woodlands Utilities Fire Hydrants.

The Kitimat-Stikine Economic Development Commission has the mandate to promote development and to create job opportunities in the Kitimat-Stikine, Stikine, and Central Coast Regional Districts. The Commission is comprised of members of the Kitimat-Stikine Regional District Board. It responds to economic development inquiries, commissions special studies, and assists small business in making applications for business aids and grants provided by the federal and provincial governments. The Commission in 1982 is lead by:

Chairman	Lee Ellis
Vice-Chairman	Percy Tait
Commissioner	John Pousette.

The Regional District office is located in Terrace and has a full-time staff of 16 (including the administrator, John Pousette).

In 1967, legislation established Regional Hospital District Boards to assume local responsibility for providing hospitals. The Regional Hospital District Board is a separate government although it has the same board members as the Regional District. All member areas must participate on a common basis. (In contrast, if a member of a Regional District Board chooses not to participate in any given function, the costs would then be shared by those who do participate.) The Regional Hospital District Board provides the financing for capital developments of hospitals in the Regional District. The hospitals receiving allocations in the Kitimat-Stikine Regional District are:

Mills Memorial Hospital (Terrace)
 Memorial Hospital (Stewart)
 Wrinch Memorial Hospital (Hazelton)
 Kitimat General Hospital (Kitimat).

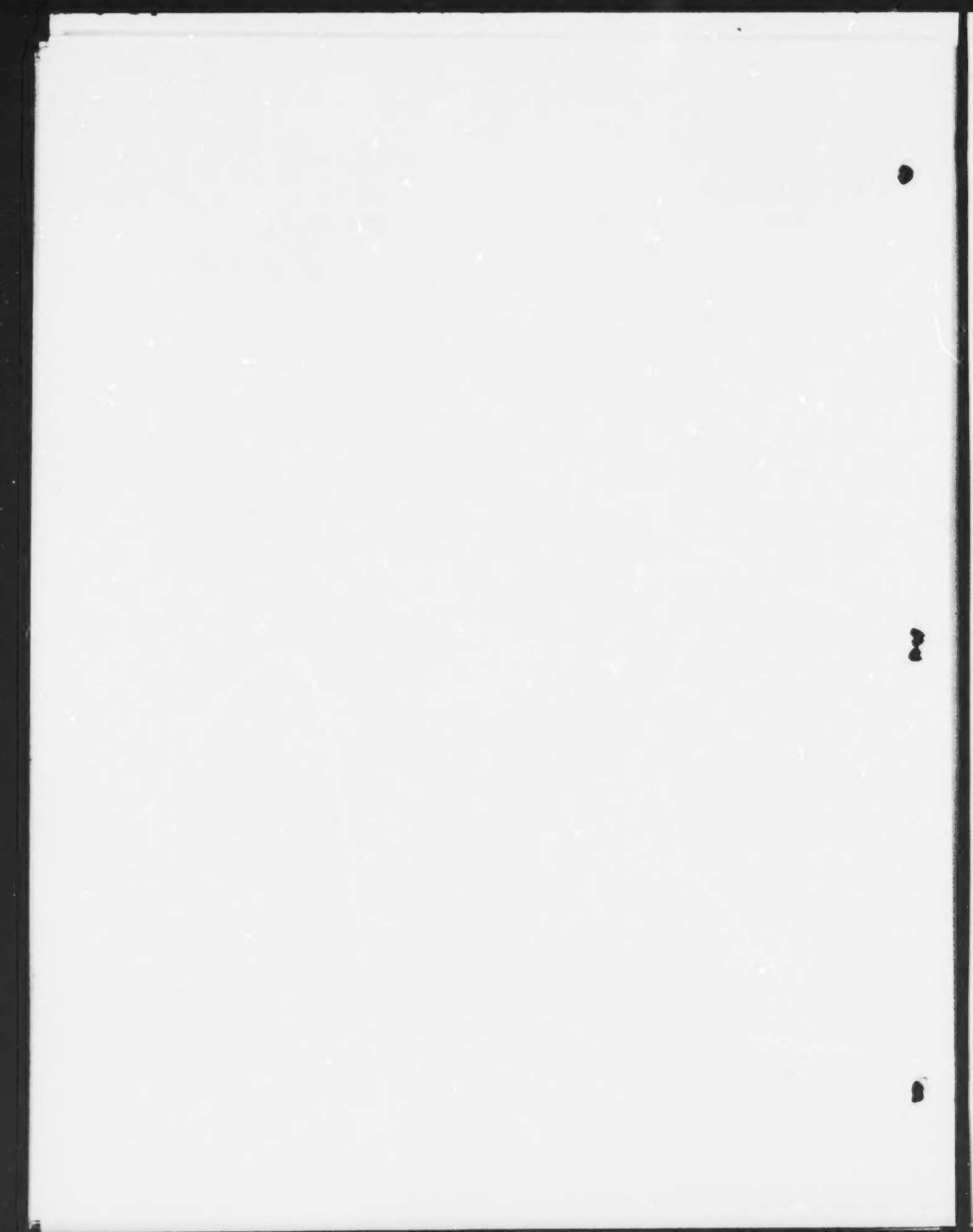
6.3 Senior Government

The provincial and federal governments have offices throughout the Regional District, but Terrace is the centre for government business. In 1981, employment from government agencies and crown corporations represented 38% of the Terrace area's jobs.

The provincial government is chiefly responsible within the region for resource management services including mineral licenses and extraction, forest management, water quality and pollution control, agriculture, and agricultural land. The province also provides health and social welfare services (including region-wide provincial ambulance services), vehicle licensing, road construction and maintenance, and administers the judicial system through the provincial courts and correctional institutes.

The federal government provides regional support which includes postal services, employment and manpower training, transport administration, meteorological services, public works, Indian Affairs, water surveys, and collection of customs duties.

Table 19 in Appendix I illustrates the location of various government offices throughout the Regional District.



7.0 REGIONAL ECONOMIC POTENTIAL

The Kitimat-Stikine Regional District has a reasonably strong resource base including:

- forests
- power
- minerals
- fish
- agricultural producing areas
- wildlife
- tourist attractions.

The region also has major transportation facilities, including:

- CN Rail
- Highways 16 and 37
- ports
- airports.

These transportation facilities offer access to other areas of BC, Canada, North America and the Pacific Rim countries. Together, the above assets provide the foundation for economic growth.

The depressed economic conditions existing in 1982 affect all sectors of the economy. While some industries are worse off than others, we have chosen to view the prospects in the longer term. The current prospects for economic development activity in the Regional District revolve around manufacturing, tourism, and mining. Forestry will remain the largest industry with the most significant employment impact, but the other three industries are more likely to experience significant growth. While the potential developments and projects were discussed in each industrial segment of the report, they will be summarized below.

The development of Kitimat as the manufacturing centre of the Regional District has resulted in the acquisition of several assets which will encourage further manufacturing growth. These include power, natural gas, a developed deep-sea port facility, a rail line, and a population with a supportive attitude towards development. On the basis of current plans, expansion is likely to materialize with existing companies:

- . Alcan is planning a project to expand its power generating capacity at Kemano and to expand its smelting capacity at sites as yet to be determined;
- . Ocelot Industries is planning to build an ammonia-urea based fertilizer plant in the near future.

A considerable level of interest and planning has been directed towards the development of the Kitimat-Terrace

Corridor. Although an acceptable strategy had not been determined at the time this report was prepared, the project represents another important asset which encourages economic growth in the region.

To date, Terrace has been the centre of tourist traffic flows in the region. It is on the major east-west tourist route and offers a reasonably well developed hospitality industry. However, it has done little to attract tourists. Hazelton lies on the same traffic route and offers a major tourist attraction in 'Ksan. The natural assets of Lakelse, Lava Lake, and Highway 37 all have tourist appeal and are currently underdeveloped. As more efforts are made to tap the tourist market by coordinating tours around the area or by actual on-site developments, the economic impact of tourism will expand significantly.

Mining activity has traditionally centered around the mineral deposits near Stewart. The high cost of exploration which has partially resulted from the lack of transportation access and the lack of an economical power source, has restricted development of the substantial mineral deposits in the more remote areas of the region. The Regional District has major copper deposits (Stikine River area), gold deposits (Iskut River north of Stewart), and silver deposits (former major producing properties near Stewart) for development when world metal prices rise again. While access and power are still problems, the upgrading of Highway 37 has reduced the cost of building private access roads to develop these properties.

Forestry is expected to maintain its strong position in the economy of the Regional District. Despite the large forest resources within the region, projected deficits in the supply of sawlogs (with respect to current demand levels) are expected in the Kalum TSA. The Terrace, Kitimat Valley, and the Lower Nass areas represent reasonable sawlog potential and accessibility. The large resource of merchantable timber in the Upper Nass and Bell-Irving Rivers area, however, favours pulp-log usage and is limited by poor accessibility and over-mature species. The future will see changes in the current industry's emphasis and a probable increase in the dependence on pulp mills outside the Regional District boundaries. There will also have to be a closer utilization of timber stands in general and an opening of timber areas by extending use of advanced harvesting systems. It is unlikely, however, to expect an expansion of the industry in the near future because of the supply problems. In fact, the 1982 depressed economy is expected to decrease the number of participating companies or decrease the productive capacity operating in the Regional District.

8.0 BUSINESS ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

A. PROVINCIAL PROGRAMS

I. Ministry of Industry and Small Business Development

1. Export Assistance

The Trade and Industry Division sponsors four programs designed to generate a sustained expansion in the export of British Columbia goods and services. The four programs are:

- (a) Trade Mission Program
supports and organizes several trade missions abroad each year;
- (b) Market Development Program
assists firms in assessing potential, export market opportunities and in establishing marketing arrangements outside the province;
- (c) Incoming Buyers Program
assists firms in attracting potential buyers from outside the Province;
- (d) Trade Show Assistance Program
provides financial assistance to support trade shows;

2. Technical Assistance Program

This program aims to provide companies with an incentive to expand their facilities, diversify their product lines, or enter new businesses by studying a specified aspect of their operations. Studies can range from marketing to financing to production analysis and must be conducted by outside consultants.

3. Information Services Program

This service provides an assessment of, or information on, subjects related to doing business in British Columbia.

4. Small Business Assistance Program

This program provides management information, business counselling and organizational analysis to new and established small businesses throughout British Columbia.

5. LIFT -- Small Manufacturers' Development Assistance (SMDA) Program

The SMDA Program is intended to encourage and assist the modernization, expansion and establishment of small manufacturing, processing and high technology businesses in British Columbia by providing interest-free forgivable loans for capital expenditures. The program is designed to assist in the acquisition of machinery, equipment and leasehold improvements (eligible capital costs) for developments which do not exceed \$100,000 in eligible capital costs. For new businesses or for processes which involve the manufacture of new products, the program may provide funding assistance of 50% of the eligible capital costs up to a maximum assistance level of \$30,000. Projects involving the expansion or modernization of an existing business may be eligible for funding assistance of 30% of the eligible capital costs up to a maximum assistance level of \$18,000. Other requirements include the need for commercial viability, job creation and equity contribution to the project.

For further information on the above programs, direct inquiries to:

Ministry of Industry and
Small Business Development
Parliament Buildings
Victoria, British Columbia
V8W 3C1

(or) Ministry of Industry and
Small Business Development
Suite 315, Robson Square
800 Hornby Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6Z 2C5

II. British Columbia Development Corporation (BCDC)

The Corporation offers assistance to industry through three programs:

1. Low Interest Loan Assistance

This provides assistance to businesses that wish to modernize, expand or establish new manufacturing or processing facilities.

2. Financing Assistance

This assistance is in the form of term loans or loan guarantees for the purchase of land, equipment, construction of buildings, working capital, etc.

3. Industrial Land Program

This program sells or leases industrial land at rates attractive to industry. BCDC is the sales agent and administrator of Crown industrial and commercial lands.

For further information on BCDC programs, contact:

British Columbia Development Corporation
272 Granville Square
200 Granville Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6C 1S4

B. JOINT FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL PROGRAMS

I. Industrial Development Subsidiary Agreement

This agreement is funded through the federal Department of Regional Economic Expansion and the provincial Ministry of Industry and Small Business Development. There are four programs operating in the target area defined as "British Columbia excluding the Lower Mainland and Southern Vancouver Island".

1. Research Program

The intent of this program is to provide for private consultant studies of specific industrial opportunities including technical, marketing and feasibility studies and the preparation of special reports determining the needs and costs of community infrastructure inputs if selected industrial opportunities are to be realized.

2. Community Industrial Development

The objectives of this program are:

- to encourage the development of Economic Development Commissions in each of the main economic regions of the province;
- to ensure the supply of competitively priced industrial land in the key regional centers and
- to encourage industrial development by supporting industrial parks and sites or, in special cases, industrial malls, or advance factory space.

3. Assistance to Small Enterprise Program

This program is designed to assist the modernization, expansion or establishment of small businesses which, because of size or function, would not normally meet the criteria of existing incentive programs. The Agreement provides interest-free forgivable loans to new or established small enterprises involved in manufacturing or processing, or maintenance or repair relating to the manufacturing sector.

For further information direct inquiries to:

I.D.S.A.	(or)	I.D.S.A.
c/o Ministry of Industry		Department of Regional
and Small Business Development		Economic Expansion
Parliament Buildings		600 - 1175 Douglas Street
Victoria, British Columbia		Victoria, British Columbia
V8W 3C1		V8W 2E1

II. Travel Industry Development Subsidiary Agreement

This is a federal-provincial agreement designed to boost the travel industry and to improve Canada's balance of payments by development of strategies in five program areas:

1. Planning

Planning will develop long-term strategies for the travel industry of British Columbia by identifying trends, gaps, and future directions, and by conducting feasibility and opportunity studies. This will include resource inventories by geographic area and the formation of regional and community travel industry data banks.

2. Industry Organization

The second program will develop the institutional structure needed to coordinate travel industry associations. Thus, the industry will be assisted in development of operational plans, implementation of programs, training policies and information services.

Training programs in travel industry services will be instituted for management and staff.

3. Industry Upgrading

This program will upgrade travel industry facilities and infrastructure in the target area. It includes financial assistance, through low interest or forgivable loans, for new and expanded facilities such as resorts, motels, and certain others.

4. Travel Generators

The fourth program will support creation, improvement, or expansion of major travel generators in selected destination areas within the province. These are things for people to see and do which will entice them to stay longer.

Included would be high calibre tourist attractions such as cultural centres, special-interest parks, restored historic sites and settlements, and developed natural attractions.

5. Skiing Development

This program will aid development of world class ski resorts offering year-round, multi-recreational facilities. In addition, assistance will be provided to regional and local facilities.

For further information, contact:

The Director	(or)	Manager
Travel Industry Development		Program Implementation
Assistance Program		Government of Canada
Ministry of Industry and Small		Department of Regional
Business Development		Economic Expansion
1205 Broad Street, 2nd Floor		600 - 1175 Douglas Street
Victoria, British Columbia		Victoria, British Columbia
V8W 3G5		V8W 2E1

III. Agriculture and Rural Development Subsidiary Agreement

The intent of this federal-provincial program is to encourage development of the agricultural sector and food processing industry in rural British Columbia.

1. Research, Planning, Training and Market Promotion

New opportunities in agriculture will be identified and developed to improve stability and employment through the use of research, long-term planning, training projects and market promotion.

2. Coordinated Resource Management

This program is designed to increase the grazing capacity of Crown range and help stabilize the beef industry by taking full advantage, along with all users, of available resources.

3. Primary Resource Development

The objective of this program is to encourage improvement of underdeveloped land that can be intensively cultivated for crops that have production and market potential.

4. Support Services and Community Development

Assistance is available under this program for secondary food processing and a wide range of support services aimed at improving rural employment opportunities and agricultural stability.

For further information, contact:

ARDA Coordinator	(or) Manager, Program Implementation
ARDA Branch	Government of Canada
B.C. Ministry of Agriculture	Department of Regional Economic
Legislative Buildings	Expansion
Victoria, British Columbia	600 - 1175 Douglas Street
V8V 1X4	Victoria, British Columbia
	V8W 2E1

IV. Special ARDA

This joint agreement is especially designed to provide residents, primarily of Indian ancestry, in rural areas with with new and better opportunities to improve their economic circumstances.

1. Assistance to Residents of Indian Ancestry

Assistance is available to projects that will

- (a) improve the incomes of native people through employment in primary activities, or
- (b) involve the establishment, expansion or modernization of any native business operated in or employing a significant number of native people, or
- (c) provide counselling, training or related services not available under other federal or provincial programs.

2. Assistance to Remote Rural Areas

Remote rural communities having a significant native population may qualify for additional assistance to provide for:

- (a) transportation and communication facilities, or
- (b) the development of community recreation facilities.

For further information, direct inquiries to:

Special ARDA Program
Department of Regional Economic Expansion
600 - 1175 Douglas Street
Victoria, British Columbia
V8W 2E1

FEDERAL PROGRAMS

I. Department of Regional Economic Expansion

1. Regional Development Incentive Program

This federal program provides incentive grants and loan guarantees for the establishment, expansion or modernization of secondary manufacturing and processing operations in the designated area. Commercial facilities, including business offices, warehousing and freight-handling facilities, shopping centres, hotels, motels and convention centres are only eligible for loan guarantees. The eligible area basically includes the northern half of British Columbia from just south of 100 Mile House.

For further information, contact:

Manager, Industrial Development
Department of Regional Economic
Expansion
600 - 1175 Douglas Street
Victoria, British Columbia
V8W 2E1

Telephone: 388-3986

(and) Program Manager
Northern B.C. District
Department of Regional
Economic Expansion
706 - 2999 Victoria Street
Prince George, British Columbia
V2L 5B8

Telephone 562-4451

II. Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce

1. Enterprise Development Program

This program assists eligible manufacturing and processing firms to become more viable and internationally competitive through grants and loans. The grants are available to help develop proposals for project assistance; to study market feasibility or productivity improvement; or to procure industrial design services or develop new technology. Loans or loan guarantees are to assist restructuring or rationalization.

2. Program for Export Market Development

Incentives are offered under this program where there is a proven need to share the risk of developing and/or maintaining overseas markets; bidding on capital projects of unusual size or complexity; unusual international competition or creating an export consortium to meet sales opportunities abroad.

3. Specialized Industrial Development Support Programs and Services

Financial assistance programs are also available for ship building, defense production, fashion design, grains and oil seeds marketing and a number of other areas.

For further information contact the:

Regional Office
Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce
P. O. Box 49178
Suite 2743, Bentall III
595 Burrard Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V7X 1K8

III. Federal Business Development Bank

This is a Crown Corporation which assists the growth and creation of business enterprises across Canada by providing them with financial and management services. It supplements such services available from others and it gives particular attention to the needs of smaller enterprises.

1. Financial Services

Financial assistance is available by means of loans, loan guarantees, equity financing, leasing, or by any combination of these methods in whatever manner best suits the particular needs of the business.

2. Counselling Assistance to Small Enterprises

CASE is a management counselling service wherein retired business persons act as counsellors on behalf of the Bank. Its purpose is to assist owners and managers of business enterprises to improve their methods of doing business.

3. Management Seminars

The Bank conducts a series of one-day management seminars at many centres across B.C. The seminar programs are designed particularly for small businesses and cover a variety of topics related to small business management.

4. Small Business Information Services

This is an information and referral service about government and other assistance programs for small business.

For further information, contact:

Federal Business Development Bank
British Columbia Region
900 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6C 1E7

D. OTHER PROGRAMS

The assistance programs which have been outlined above are considered to be the major programs applicable to the various regions of British Columbia. There are a number of other programs available from the various provincial Ministries and federal Departments. For details on these programs, please contact:

Provincial

Ministry of Industry and Small
Business Development
Parliament Buildings
Victoria, British Columbia
V8W 3C1

Federal

Department of Regional Economic
Expansion
600 - 1175 Douglas Street
Victoria, British Columbia
V8W 2E1

APPENDIX I

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES

1

2

3

TABLE 1 : POPULATION OF MAJOR SETTLEMENTS AND SPECIFIC GEOGRAPHIC AREAS IN THE REGIONAL DISTRICT OF KITIMAT-STIKINE (BASED ON 1981 CENSUS DATA)

	<u>Population</u>	<u>%</u>
Major Settlements:		
Stewart	1,456	3.4
Hazelton	393	0.9
New Hazelton	712	1.7
Terrace & Thornhill	15,188	35.8
Kitimat	<u>12,814</u>	<u>30.2</u>
Total of Incorp. Settlements	30,563	72.0
Census Subdivisions:		
A	952	2.3
B	1,967	4.6
C*	<u>2,830</u>	<u>6.7</u>
Total of Subdivisions	5,749	13.6
Indian Reserves Located in Subdivision Areas:		
A	1,830	4.3
B	2,604	6.2
C	<u>1,654</u>	<u>3.9</u>
Total Indian Reserves	6,088	14.4
Total Population of Regional District	42,400	100.0

*Thornhill is a major settlement and is closely associated with Terrace, but it is not incorporated. As such, Thornhill has been removed from Census Subdivision C and included with Terrace.

TABLE 2 : 1981 POPULATION OF THE REGIONAL DISTRICT OF
KITIMAT-STIKINE BY CENSUS SUBDIVISION AREA

<u>Population Component</u>	<u>Subdivision Area</u>					
	<u>A</u>		<u>B</u>		<u>C</u>	
	<u>Pop.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Pop.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Pop.</u>	<u>%</u>
Major Settlements:						
Stewart	1,456	34.3				
Hazelton			393	6.9		
New Hazelton			712	12.5		
Terrace-Thornhill					15,188	46.8
Kitimat					12,814	39.4
Census Subdivision	952	22.5	1,967	34.7	2,830	8.7
Indian Reserves	1,830	43.2	2,604	45.9	1,654	5.1
Total Area Population	4,238	100.0	5,676	100.0	32,486	100.0

TABLE 3 : POPULATION DENSITY OF THE REGIONAL DISTRICT
OF KITIMAT-STIKINE

	<u>1981 Population</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Density People/1000 ha</u>
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine	42,400	10,262,000	4
Subdivision Area A	4,238	6,218,690	1
B	5,676	786,810	7
C	32,486	3,256,500	10
Major Settlements			
Stewart	1,456	53,085	27
Hazelton	393	508	769
New Hazelton	712	2,333	303
Terrace-Thornhill	15,188	3,727	5,000
Kitimat	12,814	32,202	400

TABLE 4 : POPULATION GROWTH IN THE REGIONAL DISTRICT OF
KITIMAT-STIKINE AND IN BC

<u>Period</u>	<u>Population Growth</u>		<u>Annual Compound Growth Rate</u>	
	<u>Reg. Dist.</u>	<u>BC</u>	<u>Reg. Dist.</u>	<u>BC</u>
1962-66	6,714	244,592	5.2%	2.8%
1967/71	7,581	310,947	4.6%	3.1%
1972-76	1,392	281,987	0.7%	2.5%
1977-81	3,682	277,859	1.8%	2.2%

TABLE 5 : AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION
(BASED ON 1981 CENSUS)

<u>Age</u>	<u>Kitimat-Stikine Reg. Dist.</u>				<u>BC</u>			
	<u>Male</u>	<u>% Male</u>	<u>Total Pop.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>% Male</u>	<u>Total Pop.</u>	<u>%</u>
0-4	2,195	51	4,300	10	98,080	51	191,205	7
5-9	2,170	51	4,260	10	96,700	51	189,020	7
10-14	2,280	52	4,425	10	106,590	51	208,090	8
15-19	2,270	51	4,425	10	122,255	51	239,280	9
20-24	2,250	51	4,410	10	124,855	50	251,330	9
25-34	4,370	52	8,385	20	245,347	50	489,897	18
35-44	2,920	54	5,370	13	174,335	51	341,200	12
45-54	2,100	57	3,680	9	144,020	52	279,435	10
55-64	1,100	56	1,960	5	121,145	47	256,845	9
over 64	<u>645</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>1,185</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>131,830</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>298,175</u>	<u>11</u>
	22,300	52.6	42,400	100	1365,157	49.7	2744,467	100

TABLE 6 : ETHNIC BACKGROUND
(BASED ON 1971 CENSUS)

<u>Origin</u>	<u>BC</u>	<u>Kitimat-Stikine R.D.</u>
British	58%	41%
French	4	7
Austrian	1	1
Chinese	2	-
Czech	-	1
Finnish	1	1
German	9	9
Hungarian	1	1
Italian	2	2
Japanese	1	-
Jewish	1	-
Native	2	16
Netherlands	3	4
Polish	1	1
Russian	1	-
Scandinavian	5	5
Ukranian	3	3
Other/Unknown	<u>5</u>	<u>8</u>
	100%	100%

TABLE 7 : INCOME LEVELS IN THE REGIONAL DISTRICT OF
KITIMAT-STIKINE (BASED ON 1979 PERSONAL INCOME
TAX RETURNS)

<u>Area/Town</u>	<u>Income Level</u>	<u>% of BC's Income Level</u>
Terrace	14,025	105.6%
Kitimat	15,364	115.7
Stewart	13,189	99.3
Hazelton	9,523	71.7
Census Subdivision A	9,098	68.5
B	9,452	71.2
C	10,904	82.1
Kitimat-Stikine R.D.	13,802	104.0

TABLE 8 : SIZE OF LABOUR FORCE IN THE REGIONAL DISTRICT OF
KITIMAT-STIKINE (BASED ON 1976 CENSUS)

<u>Area</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Labour Force</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Labour Force as % of Pop.</u>
Stewart	1,382	3.6	590	3.6	42.7
Hazelton	371	1.0	195	1.2	52.6
New Hazelton	628	1.6	306	1.9	48.7
Terrace-Thornhill	14,274	36.7	6,395	38.8	44.8
Kitimat	11,956	30.9	5,490	33.3	45.9
Census Subdiv.					
A	505	1.3	190	1.1	37.6
B*	1,725	4.4	744	4.5	43.1
C**	2,450	6.3	1,145	6.9	46.7
Indian Reserves	5,427	14.0	1,435	8.7	26.4
Total Reg. Dist.	38,718	100	16,490	100	42.6
BC	2,466,608	-	1,118,840	-	45.4

*New Hazelton has been removed from Census Subdivision B.

**Thornhill has been removed from Census Subdivision C.

TABLE 9 : LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY IN THE REGIONAL DISTRICT
OF KITIMAT-STIKINE (BASED ON 1971 CENSUS)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>People in Labour Force</u>	<u>%</u>
Agriculture	80	0.6
Forestry	1,560	11.1
Fishing & Trapping	40	0.3
Mining, Oil & Gas	555	3.9
Manufacturing	3,960	28.1
Construction	750	5.3
Transportation	685	4.9
Communication & Utilities	385	2.7
Trade (except retail)	325	2.3
Retail	1,340	9.5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	345	2.4
Community, Business, & Personal Service Industries	2,540	18.0
Public Administration	435	3.1
Other	<u>1,105</u>	<u>7.8</u>
	14,105	100.0

TABLE 10 : AGE DISTRIBUTION OF LABOUR FORCE
(BASED ON 1976 CENSUS)

<u>Age</u>	<u>Kitimat-Stikine</u>		<u>BC</u>	
	<u>People</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>People</u>	<u>%</u>
15-24	4,470	27.1	290,500	26.0
25-44	8,345	50.6	499,370	44.6
45-54	2,460	14.9	189,560	16.9
55-64	1,050	6.4	116,730	10.4
Over 64	<u>170</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>22,685</u>	<u>2.0</u>
	16,495	100.0	1,118,845	100.0

TABLE 11 : EDUCATION OF LABOUR FORCE
(BASED ON 1976 CENSUS DATA)

Education Level	Kitimat-Stikine		BC	
	People	%	People	%
Less than Grade 9	3,045	18.5	131,140	11.7
Grades 9-13 without High School Diploma	5,575	33.8	374,750	33.5
High School Diploma	1,840	11.1	146,710	13.1
Post High School without Certification or Degree	2,885	17.5	187,730	16.8
Post High School with Certification or Degree	<u>3,150</u>	<u>19.1</u>	<u>278,515</u>	<u>24.9</u>
	16,495	100.0	1,118,845	100.0

TABLE 12 : UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE REGIONAL DISTRICT OF
KITIMAT-STIKINE (BASED ON 1976 CENSUS)

<u>Area</u>	<u>% of Labour Force Unemployed</u>
Stewart	5.9
Hazelton	17.9
New Hazelton	12.3
Terrace-Thornhill	8.0
Kitimat	5.0
Census Subdivision A	13.2
B*	9.7
C**	10.0
Indian Reserves	26.8
Total Regional District	9.2
British Columbia	8.7

*New Hazelton has been removed from the Census figures for Subdivision B.

**Thornhill has been removed from the Census figures for Subdivision C.

TABLE 13 : A LISTING OF THE MAJOR TOURIST FEATURES IN THE
KITIMAT-STIKINE REGIONAL DISTRICT

<u>Location</u>	<u>Feature</u>	<u>Comment</u>
Telegraph Creek	Mount Edziza Provincial Park	Offers lava fields, a volcano, and a large range of big game animals. Park is not accessible by auto.
	Grand Canyon of the Stikine River	80 km (50 mi) north of Telegraph Creek and outside of the Regional District Boundary. Offers spectacular scenery featuring a steep walled canyon up to 91 meters (300 ft) deep.
	White water rafting	A few tours are offered each summer.
	Big game hunting	The area is famous for moose, mountain goat, thinhorn sheep, caribou, bear and duck.
Iskut	Spatsizi Plateau and Provincial Park	A wilderness park. Not accessible by auto.
Stewart	Bear Glacier	Spectacular glacier visible from Highway 37A.
	Stewart Histor- ical Society Museum	Describes frontier mining history of the area.
New Aiyansh	Lava beds	A 300 year old lava flow created Lava Lake and formed an almost flat lava plain about 11 km (7 mi) long and 5 km (3 mi) wide on the south shore of the Nass River.
Hazelton	Pioneer Village	The village of Hazelton is in the process of redeveloping its buildings around a pioneer 1880's theme.

TABLE 13 : A LISTING OF THE MAJOR TOURIST FEATURES IN THE
KITIMAT-STIKINE REGIONAL DISTRICT (continued)

<u>Location</u>	<u>Feature</u>	<u>Comment</u>
Hazelton	'Ksan Indian Village	The rebuilt Gitksan village of 'Ksan has several Native buildings which house a collection of Gitksan artifacts, a carving house, and a museum.
	Hagwilget Church	Historic structure.
	Kispiox I.R.	Several totems.
	Fishing	This area is well known for rainbow trout, cutthroat and dolly varden. The Kispiox River has been rated among the finest in North America for steelhead.
Kitwanga	Kitwanga Mission Church	Historic structure.
	Gitwangak I.R.	Several totems.
	Kitwancool I.R.	Several totems.
	Kitselas Canyon	Several totems.
	Seven Sisters Peaks	Spectacular 2,775 m (9,100 ft) mountain near Cedarvale
Smithers	Hudsons Bay Mountain	Ski hill outside the boundary of the Regional District
Terrace	Many recreational facilities	Downhill skiing at Kitsumkalum Ski Hill. Hang gliding at Thornhill's Copper Mountain. 9-Hole golf course.
Lakelse Lake	Hot Springs and lake	A recreation area offering swimming, boating, hiking and hot springs.

TABLE 13 : A LISTING OF THE MAJOR TOURIST FEATURES IN THE
KITIMAT-STIKINE REGIONAL DISTRICT (continued)

<u>Location</u>	<u>Feature</u>	<u>Comment</u>
Kitimat	Alcan Smelter	Popular plant tour
	Eurocan Complex	Popular plant tour.
	Channel Fishing	A recreational marine harvest for salmon, crab, groundfish, clams, and other species occurs in Kitimat Arm, North Douglas Channel, Devastation Channel and Ursula Channel.

TABLE 14 : PROVINCIAL PARK USAGE TREND FOR THE SKEENA REGION

<u>Total Usage* from Reporting Areas (in Visits)</u>				
<u>Year</u>	<u>Day Usage</u>	<u>4 Year Ave.</u>	<u>Over Night Usage</u>	<u>4 Year Ave.</u>
1975	185,000	-	58,500	-
1976	74,500	-	40,000	-
1977	398,500	-	58,000	-
1978	195,500	213,500	60,000	54,000
1979	329,500	249,500	88,000	61,500
1980	160,000	296,000	66,500	68,000
1981	418,500	301,000	85,000	75,000

*The Skeena Region, which includes the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine, the Queen Charlotte Islands, Prince Rupert and the Smithers-Burns Lake area. (From the BC Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing -- Park Data Handbook).

TABLE 15 : ACCOMMODATION FACILITIES IN THE KITIMAT-STIKINE
REGIONAL DISTRICT

<u>Area</u>	<u>No. of Properties</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Rooms/ Units</u>	<u>Campsites</u>	<u>Trailer Spaces</u>
Terrace-Thornhill	6	hotel-motor inn	322		
	9	motel	146	35	10
	2	trailer pk			26
	5	campgrounds	—	216	—
Subtotal			468	251	36
			—	—	—
Kitimat	1	hotel-motor inn	40		
	4	motel	146		
	2	campgrounds	—	44	
Subtotal			186	44	
			—	—	
The Hazeltons	2	hotel-motor inn	26		
	2	motel	32		
	3	lodge	21	25	30
	2	campgrounds	—	51	31
Subtotal			79	76	61
			—	—	—
Stewart	1	hotel-motor inn	30		
	2	motel	36		
Subtotal			66		
			—		
Kitwanga	1	campgrounds		10	
				—	

TABLE 15 : ACCOMMODATION FACILITIES IN THE KITIMAT-STIKINE
REGIONAL DISTRICT (continued)

<u>Area</u>	<u>No. of Properties</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Rooms/ Units</u>	<u>Campsites</u>	<u>Trailer Spaces</u>
Telegraph Creek	1	lodge	4		
	1	rentable units	<u>4</u>		
Subtotal			8		
			—		
Iskut	1	lodge	26		
	2	campgrounds	<u>—</u>	<u>52</u>	
Subtotal			26	52	
			—	—	
TOTAL FOR REGIONAL DISTRICT*			833	433	97

*Lodging or boarding houses have been excluded because they do not pertain to the tourist market.

... continued

TABLE 15 : ACCOMMODATION FACILITIES IN THE KITIMAT-STIKINE
REGIONAL DISTRICT (continued)

Detailed List

	<u>Units</u>	<u>Campsites</u>	<u>Trailer Spaces</u>
Terrace-Thornhill			
Lakelse Motor Hotel	64		
Northern Motor Inn	35		
Sandman Inn	70		
Skeena Hotel	23		
Slumber Inn	62		
Terrace Hotel	68		
Cedars Motel	22		
Ka-lum Motel	33	10	10
K'Shain Motel	24		
Rainbow Inn	12		
Reel Inn Motel	9		
The Motel	14		
The Wild Duck Motel	8		
Thornhill Motel	14		
Water Lily Bay Resort	10	25	
Reel Inn Trailer Park			10
Timberland Trailer Park			16
Exchamsiks		10	
Ferry Island		20	
Kitsumkalum		20	
Kleanza Creek		11	
Lakelse Lake		155	
	468	251	36
	—	—	—
Kitimat			
Kitimat Hotel	40		
Aluminum City Motel	50		
Chalet Motel	48		
City Centre Motel	28		
Kitimat Motel	20		
Hirsch Creek Park		10	
Radley Park		34	
	186	44	
	—	—	—

...continued

TABLE 15 : ACCOMMODATION FACILITIES IN THE KITIMAT-STIKINE
REGIONAL DISTRICT (continued)

	<u>Units</u>	<u>Campsites</u>	<u>Trailer Spaces</u>
The Hazeltons			
Grandview Inn Hotel	10		
Hotel Inlander	16		
Bulkley Valley Motel	12		
Cataline Motel	20		
Kispiox Steelhead Camp	7	20	20
Ravenwood Resort	6	5	10
Sportsman's Kispiox Lodge	8		
'Ksan Campground		31	31
Seeley Lake Campground		20	
	79	76	61
Stewart			
King Edward Hotel	30		
Alpine Motel	16		
King Edward Motel	20		
	66		
Kitwanga			
Kitwanga Campground		10	
Telegraph Creek			
Glenora Guest Ranch	4		
"space available in town"	4		
	8		
Iskut			
Tenajon Motel	26		
Ealue Lake Campground		12	
Kiniskan Campground		40	
	26	52	

TABLE 16 : NATIVE FOOD FISHERY IN THE REGIONAL DISTRICT OF
KITIMAT-STIKINE (BASED ON 1972-76 AVERAGE FIGURES)*

<u>Area</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Sockeye</u>	<u>Coho</u>	<u>Pink</u>	<u>Chum</u>	<u>Chinook</u>	<u>Steelhead</u>
Kincolith	3,560	2,046	298	959	151	89	17
Greenville	5,602	4,730	408	184	135	138	7
Canyon City	2,356	1,959	152	96	87	59	3
Aiyansh	5,039	4,163	479	175	117	97	8
Kitwancool	820	700	90	5	15	10	-
Terrace**	13,650	12,000	300	500	50	500	300
Cedarvale**	1,115	800	50	200	15	25	25
Kitwanga**	4,825	4,000	200	400	25	100	100
Kitseguecla**	9,250	8,000	300	400	50	300	200
Hazelton**	10,500	9,000	400	500	100	300	200
Glen Vowell** (Sikadoak)	2,425	2,000	100	200	25	50	50
Kispiox**	6,000	5,000	200	50	250	250	250
Moricetown	1,300	238	364	66	-	496	136
Kitamaat	4,154	1,050	504	410	1380	730	80
Hartley Bay	2,320	820	760	160	480	90	10
Klemtu	1,184	820	124	50	140	50	-
	<u>74,100</u>	<u>57,326</u>	<u>4,729</u>	<u>4,355</u>	<u>3,020</u>	<u>3,284</u>	<u>1,386</u>

*M. Friedlander, G. Geif. 1979 Working Paper on Indian Food Fisheries and Salmonid Enhancement

**Insufficient data; figures are based on less than four years of data.

TABLE 17 : LIGHT INDUSTRIAL MANUFACTURERS IN THE REGIONAL
DISTRICT OF KITIMAT-STIKINE*

<u>Category</u>	<u>No. of Companies</u>	<u>Normal Employment</u>
Welding/Machine Shop	7	65
Printing/Publishing	5	22
Cabinets/Millwork	4	12
Pre-cast/Ready Mix	2	12
Gravel/Asphalt	2	17
Dairy	2	16
Eggs/Poultry	1	19
Meat Packing	1	3
Beverages	1	3
Compressed Gas	1	3
Communications Equip.	1	10
Miscellaneous	6	18

*BC Manufacturers Directory -- 1980. Ministry of Industry & Small Business.

TABLE 18 : HOUSING GROWTH IN THE REGIONAL DISTRICT OF
KITIMAT-STIKINE (BASED ON CENSUS DATA)

Year	Single Detached	Single Attached	Apartment & Duplex	Movable	Total Occupied Private Dwellings	Owned	Rented
1971	5,600	1,225	1,235	920	8,980	5,695	3,285
% of Total	62.4	13.6	13.8	10.2	100%	63.4	36.6
1976	6,245	1,195	1,440	1,425	10,305	7,205	3,100
% of Total	60.6	11.6	14.0	13.8	100%	69.9	30.1
1981	7,760	1,440	1,610	1,560	12,370	8,600	3,770
% of Total	62.7	11.7	13.0	12.6	100%	69.5	30.5
1971-76							
Actual Growth	645	-30	205	505	1,325	1,510	-185
% of 1971	11.5	-2.4	16.6	54.9	14.8	26.5	-5.6
% of Total							
Growth	48.7	-2.3	15.5	38.1	100.0	114.0	-14.0
1976-81							
Actual Growth	1,515	245	170	135	2,065	1,395	670
% of 1976	24.3	20.5	11.8	9.5	20.0	19.4	21.6
% of Total							
Growth	73.4	11.9	8.2	6.5	100.0	67.6	32.4

TABLE 19 : SENIOR GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN THE REGIONAL DISTRICT
OF KITIMAT-STIKINE

	Terrace	Kitimat	Stewart	Hazelton	New Hazelton	Telegraph Creek	Kitwanga	New Aiyansh
A) Provincial								
Dept of Highways	x	x	x		x	x	x	
Min. of Human Resources	x	x	x	x				
Health Unit	x	x	x	x				
Courts (or Registry)	x	x			x			
Provincial Agency	x		x					
Forest Service	x			x				
Fish & Wildlife	x				x			
Corrections Branch	x	x						
Prov. Ambulance Service	x							
Assessment Authority	x							
Labour Standards Branch	x							
Apprenticeships & Industrial Training Br.	x							
Pollution Control Branch	x							
Workers Compensation Brd.	x							
Total Number of Offices	13	5	4	3	3	1	1	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B) Federal								
Canada Post	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
RCMP	x	x	x		x	x		
Dept. of Public Works		x				x		
Customs		x	x					
Fisheries & Oceans	x	x		x				x
Environment Canada	x		x					
Employment & Immigration	x	x						
Indian & Northern Affairs	x			x				
Indian Health Services				x				
Health & Welfare	x	x						x
Parole Services	x							
Transport Canada	x							
Total Number of Offices	9	7	4	4	2	3	1	2
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX II

CONTACTS AND REFERENCES

LIST OF PERSONAL CONTACTS

Aberley, D. Planner-Administrator, Village of Hazelton.

Amos, B., Librarian-Information Officer, Ministry of Forests,
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Anderson, J., Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Victoria.

Beck, C., BC Forest Service, Smithers.

Blanes, K., President, Telecommunication Workers Union,
Terrace.

Bob, L., Chairman of Advisory Planning Commission Telegraph
Creek.

Boe, E., Personnel Manager, Crown Zellerbach of Canada Ltd.,
Vancouver.

Clancy, J., Director of Mineral Economics Division, Ministry
of Energy, Mines & Petroleum, Victoria.

Cleland, D., Housing Division - Crown Land Inventory Dept.
Ministry of Lands, Parks, and Housing, Victoria.

Clent, B., School District #88, Terrace.

Coatta, E., Climate Information, Environment Canada,
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Cole, T., Transport Canada, Vancouver.

Cox, B., Vice-President, Amax of Canada Ltd., Vancouver.

Cross, J., Manager, Pohle Lumber-BC Timber, Terrace.

Culp, J., Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine Board Member
for Thornhill.

Dykes, S., Senior Project Geologist, Westmin Resources
Limited, Vancouver.

Elliot, B., Water Improvement Board Member, South Hazelton.

Gibson, J., School District #88, Terrace.

Giesbrecht, H., Mayor, District of Terrace.

Goerlzen, J., Rim Forest Products-BC Timber, South Hazelton.

Greno, R.S., Planning Director, District of Terrace.

Hall, J.T., Regional Director for Skeena, Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing, Smithers.

Halldane, T., Manager, Kitwanga Forest Products-BC Timber, Kitwanga.

Harris, Ms., Information Officer, Ministry of Energy, Mines & Petroleum, Victoria.

Hemingway, B., Director of Public Affairs, Aluminum Co. of Canada Ltd., Vancouver.

Henrichsen, P., Manager, Skeena Forest Products-BC Timber, Terrace.

Hewitson, A., Manager of Public Relations, Aluminum Co. of Canada Ltd., Kitimat.

Hobenshield, B., Manager, Kitwanga Lumber Co., Kitwanga.

Hopkins, C., Office Manager, Bell Pole Co., Lumby.

Hunt, B., Administrator, District of New Hazelton.

Hunter, Mr., District Inspector, Ministry of Energy, Mines & Petroleum, Smithers.

Jones, A., Administrator, District of Kitimat.

Joyce, E., Research - Parks and Recreation Branch, Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing, Victoria.

Karey, A., Member of Advisory Planning Commission for Kitwanga.

Kerby, Dr. N., Special Projects Consultant to Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine, Terrace.

Lavalle, B., Logging Division-Eurocan Pulp and Paper Company Ltd.

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Marcellin, B., Assistant Administrator, Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine, Terrace.

Mayhew, B., Planner, District of Kitimat.

Murphy, J., Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine Board Member
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O'Connel, D., Superintendent of the Townsite of Kitsault.

Parnum, J., Clerk Administrator, District of Stewart.

Pousette, J., Administrator, Regional District of
Kitimat-Stikine, Terrace.

Rhodes, S., Department of Indian and Northern Affairs,
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Ross, J., Manager, Ocelot Industries Ltd., Kitimat.

Ryan, D., Gitksan-Carrier Tribal Council, Hazelton.

Solin, M., Vice President, Eurocan Pulp and Paper Company
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Skill, M.A., Kitimat Chamber of Commerce.

Thompson, G., Research, Ministry of Agriculture and Food,
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Voight, K., BC Timber, Vancouver.

Waldi, F., Manager, Twin River Woodlands-BC Timber, Terrace.

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Scottie Gold Mines Ltd., Vancouver.

Skeena Hotel, Terrace.

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ADDENDUM:

Kitimat-Stikine Regional Economic Profile
P. 4 - 2:

Kitimat-Stikine Community Profiles - Terrace
P. 9:

RE: B.C. Timber Ltd. - Skeena Forest Products Division

In April 1983, in a joint venture with Enso-Gutzeit of Finland, West Fraser Mills Ltd. purchased the Skeena Forest Products Mill in Terrace from B.C. Timber Ltd. The company name of the Terrace facility has been changed to Skeena Sawmills - A Division of West Fraser Mills Ltd.

With installation of a new whole log chipper, Skeena Sawmills will process both pulp logs and sawlogs from Eurocan Pulp and Paper's timber holdings in the region (Eurocan is 40% owned by West Fraser) and process a large quantity of pulp logs for B.C. Timber. The latter component will be transported to B.C. Timber's Skeena Pulp Mill in Prince Rupert in the form of chips. Employment in the mill is 190.

POOR

QUALITY

ORIGINAL

